The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 50
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 42

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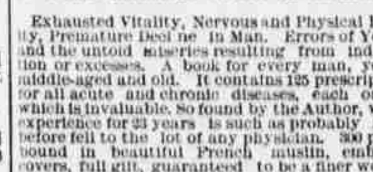
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SELECT STORY.

MAUD.

We met by chance, of course; and equally, of course, it was a case of love at first sight. We had no formal introduction, no drawing-room acquaintance. On one of the loveliest lakes in the midst of the Adirondack wilderness Maud's beautiful eyes were first turned upon me.

It was two years since Tom Watkins and I, proud of our four years' experience and our brand-new sheepskins, had left Amherst with mingled feelings of joy and regret. Tom went immediately into the office of a famous New England morning paper, and made his way steadily up on its editorial corps.

I had gone into partnership with my father, and worked like a slave, lest he should be ashamed of me; for I had an immense respect for him, and I knew he despised laziness.

Having then worked two years without interruption, Tom and I both felt that we had earned a vacation, and, by a little planning, we managed to get off together in September of the comparatively uneventful year eighteen hundred and eighty.

We both voted for the mountain instead of the sea, and for New Hampshire; so we started out determined to see all that we could of the North woods.

As we had both jogged on thus far through life without meeting any young woman who seemed absolutely essential to our happiness, we could look forward to a complete rest from the use of the pen. There would be no love letters to write every night when tired and dull; an occasional postal card, whereon were scribbled a few words in pencil, would satisfy our friends at home.

Neither did we set out with any idea of meeting our fate. We went to enjoy the woods and each other; we rather shunned than sought society, especially that of ladies.

After a day on Lake George we took the eastern route to the woods, spending a night at Elizabethtown. Thence we tramped to Keene,—the clear mountain streams, deep, cool woods, and grand towering peaks, more than making up for the hard roads and thick dust, so that, though tired, we were more than satisfied with our first day's experience.

As we had resolved to "do" the mountains, we climbed the cloud-cleaver, Tahawas; we spent a shivering night on Whiteface; whence we watched Lake Placid brighten under the morning sun; we picked a four-leaved clover from John Brown's grave at North Elba; we started a deer in the Indian pass, and saw our guide kill it; and, to crown all, we came out of the woods by way of the lakes.

Our guide was a wiry little fellow—too slight to carry a boat, we thought, until we watched him in a wrestling-match, when he showed himself tough as whip-cord, and we had no fears.

Starting from the lower Saranac on a dull afternoon, a gorgeous sunset lit up the clouds and lakes as we rowed swiftly along; then, as the rich purple and crimson faded, the crescent moon broke through the clouds, and we had our first experience of "carries" in this uncertain twilight. It was only a short walk, however, and then we glided across the black waters of Round Lake in an utter silence, save for the plash of the oars and the scream of the loon or nighthawk.

Next day we wound along the Raquette river, whose waters were low, and whose shores, even thus early, glowed with autumn color.

Our nights were spent at hotels, which we reached late and left early; our days, in rowing and "carrying." Almost lost under the inverted boat, our guide led us through the rich vegetation of the carries, without wandering even when the fire, still raging, had obliterated every trace of a trail to our unaccustomed eyes.

Occasionally we heard the incongruous sound of human voices other than our own and came upon a similar boating-party. Now and then we heard the baying of dogs, and knew that some poor deer was in distress, or we saw an uncommon bird, and listened to its wild note, but for the most part, there were few signs of life of any kind, and the silence was complete; the sense of loneliness, intense.

What wonder, then, that Maud seemed almost fairy-like to eyes long accustomed to such beauty!

As we came out upon the Raquette lake we felt as if we were approaching civilization; clearings, with back shanties or more pretentious cottages occupied many of the points; and hark! what sound is that? No heron's screams, or wild duck's screech, but a veritable steam whistle; and, in the distance, we can just distinguish a little tug standing at the dock. Presently, coming nearer, we had a view of the passengers, among whom, with the September sun gilding her brown hair, we first saw Maud.

I say "we," for Tom's subdued whistle told me that his heart had been smitten by this nut-brown maid as well as mine. She was chattering merrily with her brother and father, who stood close by. We could hear their voices, and distinguish the names Maud and Jack, by which the brother and sister addressed each other, but nothing more. Apparently, however, they were talking of us; for, the little tug having started just as we came alongside, our plucky little guide determined on a race. The wind was against him, but he held his own; and, though the steamer passed ahead of us into the narrow Marion river, the cheer of the passengers showed that they considered him victorious, while Maud beamed upon him in a way that made us both wish that we held the oars.

She stood in the bow of the little steamer with the venerable woods behind her; but their green branches and shadowy spaces were for me only a background to itensify the picture of her youth and beauty. With the sight of her I felt that I had had enough of loneliness, and a longing came over me, such as I had sometimes felt in college, when the soft tone of a woman's voice reminded me of home.

As we sped among the lily-pads, rich with the same autumn colors which the maples wore, we had the good luck to find several belated blossoms. The tug was making its way slowly, for the channel was narrow and winding; and as we were quite near, I fancied that Maud looked enviously at my tresures. Lifting my hat, I tossed them at her feet.

She did not blush, she did not scornfully cast them into the water, nor ask her brother to throw them back to me; she simply nodded her thanks with evident delight, and, with the utmost grace, she fastened the lovely lotus flowers in her belt.

Does this strike any one as a bit of flirtation? What man could keep a flower with a lady near on whom he might bestow it? The lilies sought their rightful owner, and I simply helped them on their rightful way, while Tom looked at the three he had gathered as if unwilling to imitate me, and equally unwilling to keep them. "It was a shame to pick them," he said, and laid them back upon the water.

The steamer now shot ahead, and our guide told us that its passengers would "carry" across to Eagle lake, where another steamer would receive them, while our carry was a shorter one further up.

Tom and I both received the news unwillingly, for we could not bear to have this bright vision vanish so soon, should we never again see Maud? We looked at each other, but said nothing.

When at length we shot out into Eagle lake, after the last of our carries there was no sign of any steamer; and, as we rowed on, the sun set and the moon rose, but we were still alone.

On Blue Mountain lake we heard the steamer's whistle once more, and in the distance saw its column of smoke and sparks as it puffed off to another part of the shore. We felt like grumbling at our choice of hotels, but it was now too late to change; so, hungry, tired and disappointed, we climbed the steep hillside.

Our appetites did not fail us, however, (how could they in that air?), and after supper we walked up and down the broad piazza, looking upon the moon-lighted lake and mountains with a tinge of sadness as we thought our outing was so nearly over, and we mused upon the maiden whose beauty had charmed us.

Next morning we drove a mile in the early twilight in order to take the stage. We found only one unengaged outside seat, and Tom insisted on my taking that. Was he really generous or did he have an intuition? I asked myself, as suddenly our acquaintances of yesterday came down the steps and entered the stage. Maud wore her lilies and nodded pleasantly as our eyes met; but she took a seat directly opposite Tom.

It seemed to me a very uninteresting road. I saw little but the black ned trees and the burnt wilderness. I was sadly bored by a talkative seat-mate, but there was no chance of relief until we reached Cedar river, where the stage was exchanged for a Concord coach.

I found that Tom had made great advances in the acquaintance of the little party to which Maud belonged, and which I now joined. We all climbed on top of the coach, and though the sun was hotter than ever, and the dead trees quite as ghastly, I no longer objected to riding outside.

Maud's father proved a good-natured man, whose hay-fever had driven him to the woods; and on the shore of Raquette lake, he, with Maud and Jack, had been camping in a bark shanty, and without a guide.

They told us of their experiences in a frank, jolly way, that made camping seem the most desirable kind of life imaginable. Maud looked on us with evident pity when she found that we had been less than three weeks in the woods, and our camping experiences had been only with a guide. But we retaliated with a glowing account of our boat trip, which fascinated her, and she immediately implored her father to take her through the lakes next summer. She had learned to fish, row and swim, though Jack laughed at the idea of her swimming where the water wasn't over her head. She got enthusiastic over her rowing, however; and said she could cook fish as well as catch them, and make splendid pancakes! and we doubted none of her accomplishment.

How swiftly our six horses sped over the rough road! Long before we wished it we rattled into North Creek, where the railway station made us feel that our happy mountain life was at an end.

We found that our paths would diverge at Saratoga, so we made the most of the few hours left. The car seemed close after out-door life, and we wondered if civilization were worth while, after all.

As we rumbled along, talking merrily in spite of the noise, a saucy gust of wind caught Maud's hat and whirled it out of the window.

"What shall I do?" she appealed to us; for Jack was laughing, and her father evidently puzzled.

"That's the only hat I had with me, and I can't go bareheaded."

"I might lend you this," said Jack, offering his straw, which was very much the worse for its camping experiences.

"I can do better than that," said I, Jack's suggestion having reminded me of something; and I soon pulled out a skull-cap of the same general color as her dress. "Wouldn't this do? I have some pretty wings if you want to trim it."

She chose a gray one out of my store, with which her deft fingers soon transformed the cap; and when it was on her head she looked prettier than ever. We four admiring masculines congratulated her on her success, and I was in clover. Tom was distanced again, for he, too, had a cap, which he would have been only too happy to see on that graceful head, if he had only thought of it. But there was little tim for regrets. Already we were nearing Saratoga, and must part with our friends.

Good-byes are seldom pleasant. Perhaps it is well that they are often hurried. A few words, a touch of the hand, and she was gone.

Did we ever see her again? Which of us won her? Was one made happy, the other heart-broken, and our friendship thus shattered forever?"

No, dear reader. It is possible for two men, who had fallen in love with the same girl, to be content to hold equal places in her affection—if she is only eight years old.—*Janet Clark, in Outing.*

Of what kind of fruit do the rapids above Niagara Falls remind us? Wild currents.

The Wife's Part of a Life Partnership.

If the wife works as hard as the husband, is she not entitled to her fair wage, not as a favor, but as earnings? By the conditions of the equal partnership it is usually the husband who brings the money into the concern. He is free to do this because his wife assumes that care of house and household which leaves him time, brain, and hands for remunerative labor. But his handling of the money does not vest its ownership in him. It is his in trust for the family needs, of which her personal wants are a part.

Usually the wife works harder than the husband, because his business is simple, and hers complex. The old dictum that a man's work is from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done, is as true now as in the days when she planted the seed, and weeded the ground, and spun the flax, and wove the linen, and made the garment. Thousands of cultivated women in America do the work of house servants, regularly, cheerfully, admirably, because they must, though their husbands would certainly not consent to a corresponding drudgery for economy's sake. Are washing and ironing, sweeping and dusting, baking, baby-tending, sewing on the machine, kneading bread, cutting out night-gowns and knickbockers, hearing little lessons, enlightening little brains, and comforting little hearts—are these such airy pastimes as to be their own reward? Are they not worth wages as certainly as standing behind a counter, or keeping books, or following a trade? But no Saturday night or last day in the month brings her stipend to the woman, as to the man for whom she labors. He buys his stores and pays for them with a sense of manly independence; she receives hers as a favor and kindness from him.

Wives who have servants do not the less earn their living. All the thought and care which make the housekeeping both economical and elegant, the endless struggles with ignorance and incompetency below them, the grace and culture and refinement which turn a mere cook-shop, feeding-place, and dormitory into a home, the possibility of hospitality, the wise nurture of children, the beauty of the daily life, depend on the wife. But men who are liberal in their dealings with their fellows, prompt to pay servants' wages, proud to owe no man anything, do not recognize the money value of their wives' services, and bestow as a bounty what is due as a debt.

It is not good for either man or wife that one should be the patron, the other the beneficiary. It is not good that the treasurer of the partnership, the trustee of the funds, should conduct himself as if he were the owner. Whatever portion of the common income equitably belongs to the wife she should be paid promptly and regularly as wages, allowance, or share, but always as a right, not as a favor.

In many cases this matter settles itself on a basis of justice. In many others the whole married life of the wife is passed in abasement of spirit because of her husband's substitution of a false theory of ownership for that of stewardship. It is true, of course, that there is a sentiment in marriage which rates the services of a wife above a mere money value. But this is an additional reason why they should at least be acknowledged in money. And a higher civilization than ours will be amazed that the right of the wife to her own purse should ever have seemed a question to be argued.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Responsibility of Inebriates.

Doctor T. D. Crothers descibes in the *Popular Science Monthly* a semi-conscious, trance-like state, which sometimes follows hard drinking. A person in this condition may carry on his regular business, or may perform unusual acts and even crimes, none of which will be remembered when he recovers full consciousness. Concerning the legal treatment of drunkards, Doctor Crothers says:

1. "Inebriety in all cases must be regarded as a disease, and the patient forced to use means for recoverey. Like the victim of an infectious disease, his personal responsibility is increased, and the community with him are bound to insist on the treatment as a necessity.

2. "Inebriety must be recognized as a condition of legal irresponsibility to a certain extent, depending on the circumstances of each individual case

3. "All unusual acts or crimes committed by inebriates, either in a state of partial stupor or alleged amnesia (or loss of memory) which should come under legal recognition, should receive thorough study by competent physicians, before legal irresponsibility can be determined.

4. "When the trance state is established beyond doubt, the person is both physiologically and legally irresponsible for his acts during this period. But each case should be determined from the facts of its individual history.

"In the light of science the present legal treatment of inebriety is but little else than barbarism. The object of the law, in punishments, benefits no one, and makes the patient more incurable—destroying all possibility of recovery and return to health again. Inebriety in any form may be no excuse for crime in a legal sense, but it is still less an excuse for punishment, which destroys the victim, or makes him more helpless and hopeless. A vast army of inebriates, hovering along these border-lands of disease and crime, who are unknown and unrecognized, except "as vicious and desperately wicked," are a perpetual menace to all progress and civilization, unless they can be reached and checked by rational, effective methods. A revolution of sentiment and practice is demanded, in which the inebriate and the conditions which developed his malady shall be understood; then the means for prevention, restoration, and recovery can be applied along the line of nature's laws."

A correspondent believes the freedom of his large herd of swine from cholera is due to his habit of raking up the accumulation of corn-cobs in the yards, setting them on fire, and as soon as they are on fire, putting it out by sprinkling with water. The hogs eat the charred cobs greedily.

Superstitions About Cats.

Without entering very fully into the importance with which the cat was invested in olden times by reason of the supernatural element supposed to reside in it, we may briefly note that by the Egyptians it was so highly honored as "to receive sacrifice and devotions and to have stately temples erected to its honor." We may further allude to what Herodotus says of the sudden impulse which seized the Egyptian cats to leap into the fire and the attempts of the Egyptians to prevent it. It is related, too, that in whatever house a cat died, all the family shaved their eyebrows. Diodorus Siculus, moreover, records how a Roman, happening one day to accidently kill a cat, the mob immediately assembled round the house where he was, neither the entreaties of some of the principal men sent by the king nor the fear of the Romans, with whom the Egyptians were then negotiating a peace, being able to save the man's life. In the Middle Ages the cat was a very important personage in religious festivals. At Aix, Province, for instance, on the festival of Corpus Christ; the finest tom cat in the country, wrapped like a child in swaddling clothes, was publicly exhibited in a magnificent shrine. Every knee was bent, every hand either strewed flowers or poured incense, and, in short, the cat on this occasion was treated in all respects as the god of the day. In Sicily the cat is still held sacred to St. Martha; and it is said that any one who kills this animal will thereby bring upon himself unhappiness for seven years. In Germany the cattle and the mouse are sacred to the funeral of St. Gertrude. These examples, therefore, suffice to show how universal has been the homage which man in all times and countries has paid the cat—an interesting survival of primitive culture, when our simple ancestors, not having risen to a clear conception of their own preeminence in the scale of creative life, were only too prone to deify and worship brutes.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

How to Form a Reasonable Opinion of the Age of Women.

Age in a woman is a ticklish subject, and I have been talking with an expert about it—that is to say, a physician of heavy and long practice. I reminded him that we can judge of a horse's years by its mouth, and why couldn't some rules be laid down, in a widely general way, as data, to go on in estimating the age of a human being:

"Do horses wear false teeth?" the man of medicine answered. "Do they dye their gray hairs, or putty up the wrinkles in their faces? Seriously, there is nobody so expert as to learn the age of a woman with anywhere near exactitude by physical observation. The uncertainty isn't altogether due to deceptive practices, either, but to the widely varying effect of time in individuals. As a rule, brunettes look older than blondes of a corresponding age. As to plumpness and the lack of it, fat may be said to increase the apparent age of a girl under twenty-five, and to lessen it in a woman over that; and the reason is that slenderness is girlish as long as it does not produce wrinkles, while rotundity keeps the skin taut and smooth. But these are mere generalities. In no gathering of women, strangers to you, could you guess the ages within five years of the average, and in half the instances you would be ten years out of the way. I know a woman of thirty with a son of eighteen, and when out together they are commonly mistaken for brother and sister. Popular ideas as to the ages of actresses are extravagantly erroneous. I could name several whom I know to be tremendously outraged by over-estimates. Health is the only preserver of juvenility. Cosmetics, without exception, are injurious—finally if not at once. The skin is deadened by unguments and powders that fill the pores. But, on the whole, a woman can't greatly alter her countenance as to its showing of her age, whether the exhibit be true or false." —*Indianapolis Journal.*

Begging as a Regular Business.

In China begging is a regular business, beggars being born into the profession and bringing up their children to it. In every large city where there is a vast association of mendicants, to which every one who begs for a living must belong. At the head is one styled the Beggar King. His authority is absolute, and to him the others are amenable. The society has a code of rules, and by this every beggar has a right, according to custom, to stand at the door of a dwelling and howl, sing, knock, or make any other noise he pleases, until the occupant gives him one cash. Then he is obliged to desist and can apply at the same place no more that day. No two are allowed to beg together at the same place, yet they are so numerous that few doors are free from their clamorings long at a time. The proprietors of large establishments, who desire to save themselves from the annoyance of the continual visitations, do so by paying a certain sum at once to the King, who causes a written statement to that effect to be pasted by the side of the door, and this procures for that house certain exemption. No beggar dare approach it, for though few of them can read, all recognize the seal of their chief, and if one transgresses he may be beaten by the occupants of the house, or, being reported to the King, be more severely punished. Every beggar has his seat, beyond which he dare not go, and has also his superior, to who every night he hands over a certain part of the days proceeds. The overseers in turn pay to the King a fixed sum monthly, which must be large, as he lives like a nabob. If a beggar breaks the laws he is sent to the King, who is held responsible by the city magistrates for the good conduct of all his people. The punishment he administers is generally to slow for the people who suffer from the depredations of the beggars, and when a beggar is detected in an offense his punishment generally consists in having his hands tied behind him, being drawn up over a limb of the nearest tree and beaten half to death with sticks, clubs, fists or anything that comes to hand.

Female students are to be allowed to compete for positions as surgeons in the Paris hospitals.

Buying a Horse.

Thousands of pages of advice have been printed in the English language alone, to teach men how to judge a horse in an interview of half an hour. Probably other languages are equally rich in similar information. Every veterinary work contains elaborate advice, illustrated with coarse wood cuts, to instruct unaccustomed men to decide upon the animal's age by the appearance of the teeth. The growth and wear of the teeth after a horse has passed his sixth year, is a most fallacious guide, and the practiced horseman and skillful veterinarian will look rather to the general appearance of the horse and his expression, rather than to the wear of the teeth.

The shape of the lower jaw, the hang of the lips, the appearance of the eye and the surrounding conformation, the elasticity of the skin of the jowl and other indications govern the judgment of the expert. In our methods of horse keeping, over feeding, irregular work, unventilated stables and the wreck of the feet and injury to the legs caused by shoeing, work physical changes that make our horses prematurely old. Most people call a horse old at 12 years, but in fact that time in his life should be his early prime, corresponding to the age of 35 years in a man or woman. A horse that has had a hard life shows the lines of care and age just as they appear in a man, who has, in youth, drawn drafts upon the powers of manhood. A horse that is vigorous and healthy at 15 or 20 years, and that has not had his feet ruined may fairly be counted on for 6 or 8 years of usefulness. But in buying him, trust him as you would a man, only from thorough knowledge of his character. Do not take any man's word about his horse. The only safe way is to try him both in the stable and at work. Never judge of him in harness, always see him moved about in his natural action by the halter; if he has "bar-shoes" on, they have been put there to relieve pressure upon corns; or if the bar is across the middle of the hoof, he is a victim to the incurable malady of "drop-sole." If leather is used under the shoe he has a foot that is shaken by concussion. Never buy a horse without trying him at backing, you may find a weakness or trick in that way.

Handsome, healthy-looking, fine horses are sold low at city auctions to the amazement of the purchaser, who soon finds that his bargain has kicked a buggy into kindling wood—or is the subject of fits that endanger the life of the driver. Other strangers are found, too late, to have incorrigible stable tricks that make them disagreeable to keep. The list of equine vices and weaknesses, mental and physical, is a long one; in that respect horses dispute preeminence with their masters. Therefore the only safe way is to become acquainted with a horse by trial; it is worth a large percentage on the cost to do so. Or buy a horse of your neighborhood that you are thoroughly acquainted with and pay what he is worth rather than attempt to pick up a bargain among horse-dealers. Keep your horses well, without over feeding; give them regular work in the usual hours; do not, when shoeing, stipulate to have shoes that will last two months, and you will not find yourself so frequently in the horse market to buy or exchange.—*Cor, in Our Country Home.*

Wax Ears for Women.

Just off the Bowery in New York is a unique sign, "David Dobson, Ears and Noses Repaired." Mr. Dobson, a small man with red beard and a nose of like hue, said to a reporter for the New York *Morning Journal*: "Last week a beautiful lady drove to the door in a fine carriage and came quickly up the stairs. Her head was wrapped around with a silk cloth, and when she discarded it I found that her left ear was cut off near the base. It had been done several days before and was hardly healed. I took the plaster cast of her other ear and made one to order just like it. The lady paid me several visits, and was delighted when the work was done. The false ear was delicately painted to resemble the natural one, and was then fastened on by a spring to the shreds still remaining. It can be taken off at night and easily fastened. She paid me $200 for the ear and she could afford it. The lady would not tell me how she met with such an accident, but her maid informed that her mistress was jealous of her husband, a well known physician, and while eavesdropping at the door of his study, where he was attending a patient, the door was suddenly opened and her ear was jammed to a jelly. Nobody not in the secret would believe it to see her now."

A Sheepskin Rug.

I first wash the skin in warm soapsuds to make the wool white and clean, and with the fingers pick out matted places and all bits of dirt or brush. It generally needs to be washed through at least three waters to get it clean, and then must be rinsed thorougly in clear, hard water to take out the suds. Dissolve half a pound of alum and a pound of salt in ten quarts of boiling water and mix this in a tubleful of water. Let the skins lie in this seven hours; then hang them over a line to drain, wool side out. As soon as the wool is dry, stretch and tack the skins wool side down on some flat surface, as a large board or the side of the barn or wood-house. I stretched mine on the garret floor after first placing a few papers over the boards, and tacked in as many places as needed. As soon as the skin is about half dry rub it thoroughly over with a mixture of equal parts of powdered saltpetre and alum, and repeat this every day for three days, then take it up, fold the skin sides together and lay it away. After three days spread it down on a table and scrape off all the lumpy places with a blunt knife, and rub it well with sand paper or pumice-stone; it will then be soft and pliable.—*Cor Prairie Farmer.*

Whatever virtues condensed milk may have had as a diet for babies, it does not seem to be a satisfactory substitute for milk from the cow. A mother who believes that her baby came near starving on it wishes other mothers to be very careful and not limit any child's diet to it exclusively.

Patrick Henry.

We should be loyal to our great patriots, but we should also be honest. The boyhood of Patrick Henry was very different from the boyhood of most great men, in that it foreshadowed nothing of his future powers. He was only an idle, shiftless ne'r-do-well. He "played hookey" on all occasions and would be found during school hours lying on his back under the trees, or watching the motionless cork of his fishing-line without a sign of success. It was well known that he loved solitude; and in society he was awkward and quiet. His dress was slovenly. He disliked study intensely, and no persuasion could bring him either to read or work. At fifteen his father started himself and elder brother in business in a store. Without business habits or application, they soon went to ruin. Later, Patrick, being idle, fell into dissipation. Then, very early, he married, and with his wife and family lived a life of poverty and want.

His early habits told against him in later years, when his powers of eloquence being discovered, he was found to be lacking in business qualifications, After he was a lawyer he could not draw a declaration or plea, or at first make a motion. And on one occasion when he was to address a paper to the King, he did it so poorly that it was set aside, and some one else was appointed to the task. Through all the hard and knotty questions that arose after the colonies achieved independence, Henry's early acts unfitted him for weighty deliberations. He could simply start measures by his eloquence which he was perfectly incapable of carrying out.

Every schoolboy knows of Patrick Henry's wonderful eloquence. Every schoolboy does not know of the defects in character which resulted from his early habits.—*Pittsberg Dispatch.*

The Judge and Conductor.

A young lawyer once quite forgot himself in some curt expressions to the court, but the judge was a sensible man, and in consideration of the immaturity of the member of the Bar treated the matter rather gently. He made it clear, however, that the style had better not be used again, and remarked, significantly: 'This court is naturally quick-tempered.' A remark, by the way, not inapplicable to the late Chief Justice Bigelow, who on one occasion was brought to his bearings in a way as effective as it was amusing. He was riding in a car which did not stop at Quincy, where he resided, and, as it was passing by, he pulled the rope and the train was brought to a sudden stop. The conductor rushed into the car and demanded:

'Who rung that bell?'

'I did,' said the Chief Justice.

'Why.'

'Because I want to get off.'

At which the railroad official indulged in some remarks which were not complimentary and hardly respectful. The Judge afterward complained to the president of the road, who promised to look into the matter. But he found that, although the conductor might have used hot language, the Chief Justice was not without fault, and said nothing about it. When they next met by chance the latter demanded of the president whether he had reprimanded the conductor.

'I spoke to him,' was the reply.

'Well, what did he say?'

'He said that he was coming up some day to adjourn your court.

The irate magistrate saw the point and did not pursue the investigation.

John Quincy Adams and His Mother.

The mother of John Quincy Adams said in a letter to him, written when he was only ten years old:

"I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before the death of Mr. Adams a gentleman said to him, "I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams.

The gentleman replied, "I have been reading the published letters of your mother."

"If," this gentleman remarks, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and said:

'"Yes, sir; all that is good in me I owe to my mother.'"

There is a story told of almost every doctor of any note in the world, the amounts varying according to the prominence of the man. It is like this:

"Well, doctor, what is my bill?"

"Let me see. I've been attending you a week, haven't I?"

"Yes, sir, just about."

"What is your business?"

"I am a lawyer, sir."

"What would you charge me for professional services for a week?"

"Seventy-five dollars, sir."

"Well, then, I'll only charge you the same amount."

A sewing-girl who was waiting to pay the doctor, almost fainted when she heard this conversation, as she thought she would surely not get off with $5.

"Doctor, I came to pay my bill," she said, tremblingly, "but I fear I am so far from being able to do it that you will be angry.

"What do you work at, my girl?"

"I am a common seamstress, sir."

"How much do you make in a week?"

"Only about seventy-five cents, sir."

"Your bill is seventy-five cents."

"If the harness be thrown over a draught horse, or the saddle be placed on the back of a rider, he may be led out of a buring stable as easily as on ordinary occasions. Should there be time to substitute the bridle for the halter, the act of rescue will be more easy."

The man who was scared by a sudden noise so that he jumped three feet off the ground, remarked, as he came down, that that was the first start in life he had ever had.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1884.

President Cleveland will be forty-eight years old on the 16th of next March.

The editor of the *Republican* should not be so reckless in his statements. In an editorial this week he says, in speaking of Senator Bruce's interview concerning Blaine's Augusta speech, "the country press, including the COLUMBIAN, published the false interview, but made no mention of its denial.". If our esteemed contemporary will look at the first column of our editorial page for last week near the top, he will find that we give Senator Bruce the benefit of his denial. The *Evening Telegraph* which first published the interview and subsequently insisted that Bruce said what was reported, is a republican daily, so that if there were any deception it was not practiced by democrats.

The Utica *Herald* (Rep.) cannot accept gracefully the weighty truths of secretary McCulloch's report. It says: "It is one of the anomalies of our politics, that so soon after a great national contest in which the Republican party put the doctrine of protection to American industry in the forefront, a secretary of the treasury appointed by a Republican President, should trample upon the principle and make his repudiation of it the basis of his official recommendations. * * * It would have been decent, at least, to wait a little longer before putting the extreme doctrines of the Democratic party forward as a portion of the report of a Secretary of the Treasury in a Republican Administration. These recommendations will go far to help the aggressive Democrats in their assaults upon the tariff in the present session of Congress. We venture the declaration that if Mr. Blaine had been elected such recommendations would not to-day have the authority of the Executive Department."

The Condition of Labor.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—The Hocking Valley strike seems to be practically ended. Many of the old men to-day offered to go to work thus breaking the lines. Others want to compromise at sixty cents, with the privilege of remaining in the union.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—All the employes at the torpedo station, except the heads of the department, will be discharged this morning, owing to the lack of funds.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—The Biglow Carpet Company, one of the most extensive concerns in the country, to-day reduced the wages of some 700 of its employes. The reduction is from 7 to 8 per cent.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The flint glass workers struck to-day against a 20 per cent. reduction in the wages. Several factories are still running with apprentices who have taken the places of the journeymen.

COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 10.—All the cotton factories except one in this city are now running on full time and have advanced the price of goods. The Plaid mills are all full of orders and the business prospects are brightening.

NEW ORLEANS, La. Dec. 10.—Lehman, Abraham Co's cotton mills, which shut down three months ago on account of the depression in trade have resumed.

LACONIA, N. H. Dec. 10.—Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills in this section are running on full time at the old wages.

The Anti-Chinese Act.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States this afternoon in the important California case of Chew Heong, plaintiff in error, against the United States, a test case involving the construction of the so-called Chinese restrictions acts of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 2885. Chew Heong, the plaintiff in error, is a Chinese laborer and a subject of the emperor of China. He was in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, the date of the adoption of the last treaty between China and the United States, and he remained therein until June, 1881, when he went to Honolulu, returning therefrom to San Francisco in September last.

As the restriction act of 1882 had not become a law when he left the United States he did not, of course, provide himself with the certificate which is prescribed as a prerequisite to re-entrance, and upon his return to San Francisco in September, 1884, the custom house authorities refused to allow him to land on the ground that to permit him to do so would be to violate the restriction act. He thereupon sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* and brought the case before the United States circuit court, where it was heard by Mr. Justice Field and Judge Sawyer. The judges were divided in opinion, Justice Field holding that a laborer could not re-enter the United States without the certificate prescribed by section four of the restriction act.

Judge Sawyer, on the contrary, held that a Chinese laborer, who was in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, and departed herefrom prior to the passage of the restriction act, acts, could return without any certificate. The judges thereupon certified a division of opinion, judgment was entered in accordance with the decision of Mr. Justice Field and the case was brought here by writ of error.

The court holds that the Chinese restriction act of May 6th, 1882, as amended, requiring a collector's certificate as the only evidence of the right of a Chinese laborer to re-enter the United States, is not applicable to a Chinese laborer who resided in this country at the date of the treaty of 1880, but who left this country before the act of May 6th, 1882, was passed, and did not seek to re-enter until after the act of July 5th, 1884, was passed. The right of such laborer to re-enter was secured by the treaty of 1880, and the court holds that congress did not intend to violate the right. Chinese laborers who were here at the date of the treaty can be admitted, the court holds upon such evidence as will be competent under the general principles of law.

Opinion by Mr Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Field dissenting.

Complete Popular Vote For President by States.

All the States have now reported the results of the popular vote for Presidential Electors on the 4th of November last, and the results are tabulated below. Where differences were found to exist in the vote for Electors in any State the vote for the highest on each ticket is given in all cases where the complete statement of the vote of the State has been received. The results show a total vote of 10,046,073, of which the Cleveland ticket received 4,913,901, the Blaine ticket 4,847,659, the Butler ticket received 133,880, and the St. John ticket 150,633, showing a plurality of 66,242 for Cleveland. The total vote in 1880 was 9,218,251, and Garfield's plurality 9,464. It should be noted, in considering the tabulated statement of this year's vote, that the Blaine Electoral tickets were supported by the Republicans and the People's Party in Missouri and West Virginia, and that the Cleveland Electoral tickets were supported by the Democrats and the People's Party in Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska. The People's Party claims to have cast about 41,300 votes for the fusion ticket in Michigan and about 33,000 votes in Iowa. The vote of California is official from all but two counties: the unofficial reports from these are included in the totals given in the table. South Carolina returns 1,237 "scattering" votes.

	1884.				1880.			
STATES.	Blaine. Rep.	Cleve'd. Dem.	Butler, Peo's.	St John Proh.	Garfield Rep.	Hanc'k. Dem.	Weav'r Grbk.	Dow, Proh.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185	4,642	......
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	....	42,436	60,775	4,079	......
California	102,397	89,264	2,017	2,920	80,348	80,426	4,392	......
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647	1,435	......
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494	67,071	64,415	868	409
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275	120	......
Florida	28,031	31,769	....	74	23,654	27,964	......	......
Georgia	47,603	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470	969	......
Illinois	340,497	312,314	10,910	12,074	318,037	277,321	26,358	443
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,293	3,018	232,164	225,522	12,986	......
Iowa	197,082	177,286	....	1,472	183,927	105,845	32,701	592
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495	121,549	59,801	19,851	25
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068	11,499	258
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	120	338	38,637	65,087	439	......
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	65,171	4,408	93
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706	818	......
Massachusetts	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026	165,205	111,960	4,548	682
Michigan	192,669	189,361	763	18,403	185,341	131,597	34,895	942
Minnesota	111,685	70,065	3,583	4,684	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	....	....	34,854	75,750	5,797	......
Missouri	202,929	235,988	....	2,153	153,567	208,609	35,135	......
Nebraska	76,877	54,354	....	2,858	54,979	28,523	3,950	......
Nevada	7,193	5,577	....	....	8,732	9,613	......	......
New Hampshire	43,249	39,192	552	1,575	44,852	40,794	528	180
New Jersey	123,436	127,798	3,496	6,159	120,555	122,565	2,617	191
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,003	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	....	448	115,874	124,208	1,126	......
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948	249	......
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,306	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939
Rhode Island	19,030	12,394	422	928	18,195	10,779	236	20
South Carolina	21,733	69,890	....	....	58,071	112,312	566	......
Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	128,191	5,917	43
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428	27,405	......
Vermont	38,411	17,342	785	1,612	45,567	18,316	1,215	......
Virginia	139,356	145,497	....	143	84,020	128,586	......	......
West Virginia	63,913	67,331	805	927	46,343	57,391	9,079	......
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656	144,400	114,649	7,986	69
Total	4,847,659	4,913,901	133,880	150,633	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,305
Plurality		66,242			9,464			

A New Tune.

The Philadelphia *Press* occupied the place of an alarmist before the election. It had nightmares in which it saw the business of the country toppling over, in case of the success of "British Free traders," as it was pleased to call the Democratic party. The vision of a ruined republic passed before its subsidized gaze, and it made frantic appeals to the laboring classes all over the country to vote for Blaine and thus prevent all the dire calamities that were seen to follow his defeat. Well, Blaine was beaten, although the *Press* did not find it out for two weeks after the election, and now that paper admits that its anti-election scares were only for fun, and there is no danger after all. We reprint an article from last Saturday's *Press*, headed "No Occasion for Despondency" in which it indulges in real common sense talk, and in the same tone that democratic papers spoke before election. The *Press* has found that an honest confession is good for the soul. Here is what it says:

These are the times when pessimistic feelings prevail. The mind and heart of most people are more or less affected through the pocket. There is a lull in business, resulting in causes which could not be prevented, because individual and associate interests cannot be made to work in such harmony as to keep the relations of supply and demand in perfect balance. The political influences of the past year, commencing with the tariff agitation in Congress, followed by the doubts hanging over a radical change of administration, add to the difficulty.

The result is that everybody is more or less dispirited and prone to look on the dark side of every subject. Business is bad, society is all wrong, politics are wretched and the country is going to the dogs generally. The stoppage of a single mill or the suspension of a dozen firms sets all to shivering with alarm, and starts the tongue of the pessimist to exaggerate the gloomy outlook. The hero slumbers when danger is absent. Americans never so well demonstrate their real character as in such an emergency as is before us. The prospect is not nearly so bad as it was in 1857, or from 1873 to 1877. Indeed, during the score of years covering these dates, we stood over a volcano that other nations expected would burst and engulf us. We not only took care of ourselves, but we welcomed and sheltered the millions of foreign poor who sought our shores and provided for one of the largest national debts known in the world.

We can now clearly see the end. The general business of the country is on a solid foundation. Public and private debts are not oppressive. There has been a season of over production, due to causes at both ends of the line of trade, but, unless it be in the single item of an anthracite coal, there are no heavy stocks on hand in any department, and one month of active trade would empty every coal bank from the Delaware to the Hudson. While business is depressed, it is not hopeless. The revival will be slow and moderate, but it will be certain and safe. Employers are compelled to shorten sail and the employed must bear their share of the burden. There is occasion for good judgment, but none for wild and exaggerated forebodings or evil.

Patronage of the Government.

The patronage at the disposal of President Buchanan was nothing compared with that Grover Cleveland, the next Democratic president, will have to bestow. There are 48,000 postmasters who can be thrown out of their places by a mere stroke of the pen of the First assistant postmaster general. There are 2,300 positions which are credited as presidential offices, and which need to be confirmed by the Senate. There is also an army of collectors of ports, collectors of internal revenue, United States marshals and district attorneys, and the positions of ministers to foreign powers. In all there are nearly one hundred thousand offices, about fifteen thousand of which are held under the civil service rule, leaving more than eighty thousand that are filled by the old appointment system, making a herculean task for the executive to perform, as every man of this vast army of officeholders comes under the appointing power of the president either directly or indirectly. To this task of making appointments there are added multifarious duties that the head of the nation has constantly to perform, so that the presidency is far from being the sinecure thoughtless people might imagine it to be. A president having a proper appreciation of his position and desirous of discharging the duties of the office with credit to himself will never find time hanging heavily on his hands. Grant found time during his two terms to travel up and down the land, to attend feasts given in his honor, and to have a good time generally at Long Branch during the summer months, but the affairs of the government were never more loosely conducted than they were during his administration.

President-elect Cleveland, as is well known, is pledged to civil service reform and those who know anything of him are well aware that he will do nothing contrary to the civil service law. Where he attempts to remove those who hold positions under this law will be for good and sufficient cause and in the interest of that reform he was elected to promote. Although it has been said that Don Cameron and other Republican senators were preparing to resist the confirmation of nomination the new president might see fit to make, it is most likely this is mere talk. Reasonable men of both parties give Mr. Cleveland credit for honesty of purpose, and the Senate would only belittle itself by showing a factious opposition to the will of the president or by atttempting to dictate nominations. The constitution makes the consent of the Senate necessary in making appointments, but consent does not mean dictation. The president is a coordinate branch of the government. he is elected by the people and is their agent and representative, while the Senate only represents the states in their sovereign capacity and has no right to trample on the prerogative of the people. We do not believe that even a Republican Senate would be so foolish as to refuse to confirm proper nominations Mr. Cleveland may make on assuming the presidency.—*Easton Argus.*

Why Grant Refuses a Pension.

IT IS THOUGHT HE WOULD PREFER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — Senator Mitchell said this evening in reference to the Grant Pension bill:

"I introduced the bill to carry out the suggestion of the President in his message. A number of gentlemen had spoken to me about it, as I am the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions. I supposed that the proposition was agreeable to Gen. Grant on account of the recommendation being in the message."

"What is the reason of Gen. Grant's letter of withdrawal?"

"I think it is his dislike to place himself in the position of a pensioner. During late years there has been such a pressing to the front of unworthy applicants for pensions, that it has come to be regarded by the better class of officers as unsoldierly to take a pension unless for disability incurred in the service. I know Senator Hawley takes this same view."

The Senator said he did not think Gen. Grant would object to being placed on the retired list of the army. In that place he would be subject to order in case of an emergency. The Senate inferred that it should pass, upon the ground expressed in his veto message of the Fitz John Porter bill, that such an act was trenching upon the appointive powers of the Executive. He thought the President, to avoid this issue, had recommended the pension.

The Office Prospect.

A very large number of honest democrats fairly earned substantial recognition, and some of these, doubtless entertain the hope that they are entitled to, and will or should receive office. It is a lamentable truth that in very many cases those who most deserve it are least likely to get any official favor. The sharpers on the make, always on the alert, are the ones who manage to make the appointing power believe, in nineteen out of twenty cases, that they are the only influential and deserving ones, whilst many effective workers, who are entitled to recognition are passed over as of no account. Whilst we have entire confidence in the good intentions of the President elect, we are unable to see how he can succeed in establishing a system that will recognize real merit only, and award back seats to mere blowers and pretenders.

Our counsel to all meritorious Democrats is, don't count on success if you are after an office, because only one individual can fill one office. And in view of the difficulties, by reason of much competition, and necessity of special effort to stand any chance of success, our counsel is, think well before making up your mind to try for an appointment. If you have an average paying private business, or if you have employment that fairly compensates, even if it is by physical labor, ask yourself the question whether it will be really to your adavntage on the long run even if you succeed in getting an average political clerkship or position? Bear in mind that, as statistics would prove, in a large majority of cases those who become office seekers become utter failures—even some who manage to succeed. As a general rule it is only those who succeed in getting leading positions, that pay well and who carefully refrain from many temptations and opportunities to fall into questionable habits of life, who are really benefitted on the long run. These we hear of. But we seldom hear of many human wrecks made within the lines of the grand army of office seekers, including many office finders. Our advice would be, to our best friend, if a young man in a good or fair position and prospects of success in private life: "Be content, and remain as you are," unless a good and respectable public office, for which you know yourself to be peculiarly well qualified should fall in your way, and if satisfied that you are in no danger of falling into damaging or questionable habits, such as have completely wrecked hundreds of thousands in every generation since the existence of the great Republic.

Another view of the subject is this: Suppose you get an average office now, and serve it one term, and to do so you relinquish and sacrifice an average paying private business. Then suppose at the end of your official term there should be a change of political party, what then? Will you not deem it a hardship to go back to the effort to re-establish yourself in private business, for which, incidentally, you have to a considerable extent unfitted yourself by reason of your office holding?

Our judgment is that a large majority who get it into their heads to seek office are mistaken—many of them very seriously mistaken. At all events, think well before enlisting in the great army corps office seekers, because the chances are unquestionably against you.—*Ex.*

Sentenced to Death.

THE MARINERS WHO KILLED AND ATE A COMRADE GUILTY OF MURDER.

LONDON, December 9.

Captain Dudley and the mate of the wrecked yacht, Mignonette, who were found guilty of murder in killing the boy Parker for food to keep themselves alive, were to-day sentenced. The court room was crowded and the scene during the pronouncing of sentence was most impressive. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge read the judgment of the court, citing authorities at great length. The Court declared that the taking of human life could only be justified on the plea of self-defense. The commission of murder for the sake of preserving one's own life was unjustifiable. Of course, it was a duty to preserve one's own life, but duty often required one not to save but to sacrifice his own life. The court must apply the law and declare that the prisoners were guilty of willful murder, for which there are no justifications. If this judgment was too severe the Court must leave the prisoners to the clemency of the Crown.

The prisoners were asked what they had to say before sentence was pronounced. Both Captain Dudley and Mate Stephens plead for mercy in view of their terrible situation when the deed was done. Lord Coleridge said it was the jury's privilege to recommend the prisoners to mercy and be then sentenced them to be hanged, but without the black cap. It is believed that they will certainly be pardoned.

The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, has advised the Queen to respite Captain Dudley and Mate Stephens.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania at the next session for an Act of Assembly to be entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house, for the employment and support of the poor in the township of Centre, in the county of Columbia" for the object of authorizing Centre township of Columbia county to erect a house for the support and employment of the poor of said township. LAFAYETTE CREASY, WILLIAM SHAFFER.
Dec 4th 1884. Dec 5-4t

EXECUTOR'S SALE, OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Jacob J. Hartzell, late of Beaver township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises of Mrs. Jacob J. Hartzell in Beaver township on

Saturday, Jan. 3, 1885,

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to-wit:

First. A tract of land lying and being in Beaver township aforesaid, being a part of a tract of land in the warrantee name of Wm. Gray; and described as follows: Beginning at a stone for a corner on the line of land sold to John Dreisbach, thence north, 12 degrees west 39 rods to a point in the middle of the old road running along the foot of the mountain, thence along the middle of said road the four following corners and distances north 77 east 12 rods, north 61½ east, 24 rods, north 63½ east 28 rods, and north 57 east 24 rods, thence along the line of said land sold to Isaac Dreisbach south 1 west 83 rods to a stone corner, thence along the line of said land sold to John Dreisbach south 87½ west 67½ rods to a stone corner, the place of beginning, containing 27 acres, strict measure.

Second. A tract of land lying in the same Beaver township, Columbia county, being also a part of the Wm. Gray tract of land, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on the top of the mountain, thence south 12 east, 122 rods by lands of Adam Miller, to the middle of the old road, thence by the same north 57 east 12 rods, thence north 60½ east, 24 rods, thence north 63½ east 28 rods, thence north 57 east 24 rods, thence north 1 east 5 rods by other lands of said J. J. Hartzell, to line of lands of Isaac Dreisbach, thence by the same northwardly to the top of the mountain, thence south 78½ west about 135 rods to the place of beginning, containing about 83 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

D. W. ZEHNER, Executor.
dec 12-ts

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Best and Cheapest

Two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And The Best Daily at Low Rates.

The Harrisburg Weekly *Patriot* is a large eight page sheet and contains a greater variety of reading matter than any other paper published. It is newsy, spicy, instructive and entertaining. The subscription price of the Weekly *Patriot* is $1.00 per annum cash in advance.

CLUBBING

The Weekly *Patriot* and New York Weekly *Sun* will be sent to any address, post paid, one year for $1.90; the Weekly *Patriot* and New York Weekly *World* to any address, post paid, for one year for $1.90; the Weekly *Patriot* and the Philadelphia Saturday *Record*, post paid, one year for $1.90; the Weekly *Patriot* and the Philadelphia weekly *Times*, post paid, one year for $1.85. In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

Is the only morning paper published at the state capital, the only paper outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg that gets the complete Associated Press news, and that has a general system of special telegrams; and the only daily that reaches the interior towns of Pennsylvania before the Philadelphia and New York papers. The Daily *Patriot* has been greatly improved in all its departments within the last six months and is now equal in all respects and superior in some to the dailies of the larger cities. Price by mail $6.00 per annum in advance (or $7.00 if not paid in advance); $3.00 for six months, in advance; $1.50 for three months, in advance; 50 cents for one month, in advance; to clubs of five, $5.00 per copy per annum; to clubs of ten $4.50 per copy per annum; payable in advance. The Daily *Patriot* and the Philadelphia Daily *Record* (Sunday edition excepted) will be sent one year to any address for $8.00 cash in advance. Send for specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly *Patriot*. In remitting money for subscription send post office money order, check or draft. Address PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO., 320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
dec 12-4w

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will be Inaugurated March 4th, 1885.

THE WORLD,

The Banner Democratic Newspaper.

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ IT.

The only Democratic Morning Newspaper published in New York.

Daily, $6. Semi weekly, $2; Sunday $1.50; Weekly $1.
Weekly and THE COLUMBIAN $2.20 per year.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

By any Man or Woman, Girl or Boy who will Organize Clubs for

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Great Farm and Home Newspaper, Complete in all its Departments.

AGENTS PAID IN CASH.

For 100 Subscribers at $1 each $25 will be paid; for 50 Subscribers, $12; for 25 Subscribers, $6; for 15 Subscribers, $3; for 10 Subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in Every Town and Village. Circulars and Sample Copies Free. Send for them.

Try It. Try It. Try It.

THE WORLD,
31 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
dec 12-4w

FREE LOVE — A book of 100 pages on & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J. Send 5 cents for postage.
dec 12-4 w

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEORGE P. ROWEL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1,000 NEWSPAPERS
dec 12-4w

1885.

Harper's Bazar. ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S *Bazar* is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustration with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmaker, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of HARPER'S *Bazar* in neat cloth binding will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Seal was never better. Seal was going to be high; but November wasn't weather for furs. The winter is half gone; and the wearing of furs has hardly begun. The winter's slowness has cut our expectations down; our profits rather.

We shall make our skins into garments—no doubt about that Our work-room is busy all day and half the night. We never did more or better work. We must keep your good-will, you know. As for money—we can make that another year.

All sorts of fur-garments, as plenty as if they brought us a fortune. May be, they will before winter is over. Driving furs are ready. Not everybody waits for snow.

A black silk of ye olden tyme. We do not remember it; but are told it is old as well as new.

An exquisitely fine almost lengthwise twill, like that of drap d'été but finer. Soft and dreamy. Not a sheen; a sparkle. Not a blade of light; a thousand points. Star-dust.

Thick and stately. $1.50 to $3; 22-inch.

Another dress-flannel. We have sold tens of thousands of yards of a certain flannel at 37½ cents; are selling it now. Another has come: better; same width; 35 cents. The 37½ is so good for the money that we can't get the favorite colors fast enough to keep a supply. The 35 is better still. Enough to begin with; navy-blue, garnet, brown, green. Just short of a yard wide.

A man can't understand the mother's fulness of heart over the baby's dainty clothes; but a man can get a partial comprehension of the meaning of Christmas to mother and child from the little baby-garments that a heartless factory makes. A bit of a cloak, for example, of snowy wool. You see no fabric. The fleece itself surrounds the tender lambkin, holds her in its soft embrace, and hangs in flowing roundness. The thought of cold is impossible in that depth of wool; of hardness too. What a shield between the baby and the world! What another world for the baby within! What does baby think of the world? Nothing but softness; nothing but mother's dalliance.

Warm winter skirts at a third off: 75 cents up.

Example of outfit for a boy, blouse, trousers and overcoat of brown-mixed cheviot, rough with heavy twilled stuff to wear like iron; plain for the larger boys, neatly corded for the smaller. $3.50 for the blouse, all sizes; $1 50 for the trousers, all sizes; $6.50 for the overcoat up to ten-year-old size, $7 up to seventeen.

A tailor wouldn't cut and sew them for the money; couldn't.

They are cut by fifties, fifty garments with a stroke of the knife; taken home to put together and sew. Every part was thought out long ago. One out of hundreds, higher and lower; the method the same in all. The clothing as various as the needs and tastes of boys and their mothers.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square.



Many persons in Pittston are using Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and commends it very highly. A Tunkhannock lawyer testifies that he was cured of a partial deafness.—*Pittston, Pa. Gazette.*

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of catarrh—restored my sense of smell. For cold in head it works like magic.—E. H. Sherwood, Banker, Elizabeth, N. J.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Nov 14-4 w

AGENTS for Lucrative, Healthy, Honorable, & Permanent business apply to Wilmot, Castle & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
dec 12-4w

VIRGINIA FARMS OF EVERY SIZE, PRICE AND Description. FOR SALE! Some SPECIAL BARGAINS always on hand. 250 acre River Farm, good brick house, near city, $3,500. 200 Acre Farm, with buildings near rail road and river, $1,200. Other bargains at higher and lower prices. Catalogues free. New map of Va. 16c. Stamps taken. H. L. STAPLES, Richmond, Va.
dec 12-4w

MONEY CAN BE MADE

by any man or woman, girl or boy who will organize clubs for THE WEEKLY WORLD. The great farm and home newspaper, complete in all its departments.

Agents paid IN CASH. for 100 subscribers at $1, each $25 will be paid; for 50 subscribers, $12; for 25 subscribers, $6; for 15 subscribers, $3; for 10 subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in every town or village. Circulars and sample copies free. Send for them.

THE WORLD is the Banner Democratic Newspaper of the Union. Every Democrat should read it.

Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $2; Sunday, $1.50; Weekly, $1 per year.

TRY IT!

Address, THE WORLD, 31 Park Row, N. Y.
dec 12-4w

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MELLICK, LATE OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Wilson D. Mellick, Sunbury, Pa., Hiram B. Mellick Williamsport, Pa., Peter B. Mellick Lock Haven, Pa.; Phoebe Oman, Burr Oaks, St. Joseph county, Michigan; Anna Margaret Shane, Burns, Lacross county, Wisconsin; Isaiah S. Mellick, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois; Abner Mellick, Dixon, Lee county Illinois; Jacob B. Mellick, Lyons City, Clinton county, Iowa; Lavina I Hendrix, New Freedom, York county, Pa.; Rachel Waring, Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa; Peter Best, Atchison, Kansas; L. Byron Best, residence unknown, formerly of Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; Mary M. McDowell, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; William Best, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas, Nettie Robinson, Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, lineal descendants of Margaret Mellick, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: you and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Margaret Mellick, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable WILLIAM ELWELL, President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the fifth day of December, 1884. WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk O. C.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Harriet VanLiew, late of the township of Orange in the said county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises

Saturday, December 27, 1884

at one o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange and county of Columbia aforesaid, about one mile northeast of Light Street, and bounded by lands of Charles Jones, Isaac Boone, E. H. Little, Wm. Hagenbuch, the Johnson heirs, and others, containing eighty-one acres and seventy-one perches strict measure be the same more or less, (it being the same tract of land that Thomas Muffly and wife by indenture bearing date the 28th of March A D 1855 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Columbia county in Deed Book 2, page 148, conveyed to Harriet Van Liew the decedent,) on which is a two story frame house, a new and commodious frame bank barn all necessary outbuildings, a large and good orchard and a good spring of water, with spring house, between the house and barn. About twenty acres are well timbered and the balance is in good farming condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

White, Att'y. ALEM. C. VANLIEW, Administrator.
Dec 5-ts

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAGDALENA BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Magdalena Bredbenner, deceased, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

C. W. MILLER, Executor.
Dec 5-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Thomas McHenry, deceased, late of Benton twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

A. L. Fritz, Att'y. HARRIET McHENRY, LAFAYETTE KEELER, Administrators.
nov 14-6 w

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's. hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.
y 9-ly

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour ber barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, @15.75

MACKEREL.—Extra mess 35c. large 1's, 28 @ 30c, extra shore 1's 25 @ 26c.

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.62 @ 4.15; Penn'a. family, 3.25 @ 3.50 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.50 @ 4.75.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 89; No. 2, 80½.

CORN.—35 @ 42.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 34 No. 2, 35.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16, fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50, Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania creamery prints, extra, 35 western 29 @ 30.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania extra, 27 @ 28 Western extra 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10; dressed turkeys, extra, 15, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA KRICKBAUM LATE OF BENTON TWP., DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Krickbaum, late of Benton twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

JOHN ASHELMAN, Administrator.
A. L. Fritz, atty. Nov 28th-6w

E. B BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phoenix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,979
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

HOLIDAY GIFTS!!

We told you last week our H. B. CLARK was in the cities to buy Holiday and other goods. Well, he is back, and we ask you one and all to come and see our two rooms—one room 100 feet long, and our annex room 70 feet long—both filled with goods—not spread out to make a show, but crowded to make room in part for goods just received—and we would say we offer you the largest stock of *Staple and fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Silks, Hosiery, &c.*, ever offered in Bloomsburg, and at prices not to be undersold by any, for we believe in the *Nimble Sixpence* to the *Slow Shilling*. We sell for cash, and that means small profits. You will find our store rooms at the corner of Main and Centre streets. Our Holiday stock consists in part of Albums—both plush and leather, Books—very cheap, Plush Mirrors, Sewing Stands, Silverware, Jewelry, Gloves, Ties, Fichues, Muffs, Ladies' plush and leather Hand-Bags, Oil Paintings, Photo Frames, Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes, Pin Cushions, Dolls! Dolls! for everybody; and a great many other fancy articles, as well as staple articles, suitable for presents. Come and see for yourself. For fancy work we have the *Arrasene Chenille*, light shades of *Satin*, popular shades of *Plushes, Knitting Silks, Canvas, Crewels, Burlaps, Silk Floss, Filling Silk, Fancy Ornaments* for Tidies and Banners, Brass Banner Rods, &c. You will find our line of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs exceedingly large and at prices that defy competition. Fur Muffs, and then our Shawls, would make nice presents, we have both Paisley Broche and Wool Shawls. Coats, they are always good. A nice Dress is good and useful. Come and see us, we can, and will, save you money.

H. J. CLARK & SON,

Cor. Main & Center Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa.

Look! Look!! Look!!!

STOVES.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE

STOVE STORE,

Is now offering his large Stock of

Heating Stoves and Ranges AT COST.

Please call and examine Stock

Before Buying Elsewhere.

☞ The largest stock on one floor in the County.

THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

Judge Krickbaum was in town on Wednesday.

The new court house clock has arrived. It will be set up as soon as the tower is ready for it.

Dr. J. F. Chapin of Schoolcraft, Mich., was in town this week attending court as a witness in the case of Hess vs. Patterson. The Dr. is looking well.

Rohr McHenry, J. J. McHenry, Hiram Hess, H. F. Everett and nearly every body else from Benton, were in town this week as witnesses in a law suit.

Go to the Peoples' Drug and Book Store to buy your presents for Christmas.

A. B. Hartman of Buckhorn, recently received word that his brother Charles, of South Bend, Indiana, is dangerously ill.

Whitman's Fine Candies, the best in the market, at Phillips'.

All persons who have received bills for subscription by mail are earnestly requested to settle before January 1st.

The largest Stock of Robes, Lap Blankets, go to Lowenberg's.

The protracted meeting at the Evangelical church is still in progress, and growing in interest.

For the nicest and cheapest Christmas presents go to H. L. Low's Fancy store at Orangeville.

Elijah Bower, of Swedesboro, N. J. has been visiting friends in this place during the past week.

Christmas candies, toys and peanuts, wholesale and retail, at the post office at Orangeville. Cheaper than the cheapest.

John F. Pursel has gone to Hughesville to open a local express and livery stable.

Go and hear the Clymer family on Saturday evening, December 13th at the Opera House.

The storm of Sunday night blew the tin roof off the new school house of Afton. A shingle roof has been put on instead of the tin.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The gale of Sunday night tore the Blaine and Logan banner into shreds, and the frame was taken down on Monday.

The Williamsport *Breakfast Table* of last week goes for the Berwick stake-holder who retained five per cent. of the stakes as his "commission."

L. Gross & Co., will open a new store in Sharpless' building, room lately occupied by J. Keller, on 13th inst. Lamps, chinaware, notions, &c., will constitute the stock.

On Friday of last week John Rinker of this place, while hunting on the Red Mill hill, succeeded in capturing a "possum." It is a young one, and John contemplates making a pet of it.

An organ or sewing machine from J. Saltzer's would make a nice Christmas present. Jerry is even more happy than usual, having just become the father of a new boy, and he will do his best to please his customers.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society a committee was appointed to consider a change of charter. The committee consists of Aaron Smith S J. Conner, S. B. Kisner, James C. Brown and G. E. Elwell, and will meet at the office of the latter on Friday, 19th inst.

$25.00 Present Given Away.—We will give to every person buying one dollar's worth of goods from now till January 1st, 1885, a ticket entitling them to a chance at this handsome present, which will be given away on above date to the person holding the lucky number. H. J. Clark & Son.

Instructions in all branches of Drawing and Penmanship by Mrs. E. R. Gardner, teacher of Drawing and Penmanship in B. S. N. S. Class, Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon. Institute terms.
Mrs. E. R. Gardner, B. S. N. S.
Nov 21-4w

The new skating rink was opened on Thursday evening of last week with a very large attendance. All the skates available were on the floor. A good time was experienced by those present. W. F. Staley of Pittston, gave some fine feats on the bicycle. He was riding on time for awhile, making a mile in three minutes and twenty seconds.

"Experience may be a dear teacher," remarked a clergyman, as the contribution box was returned to him empty, "but the members of this particular flock who have experienced religion have accomplished it at a very trifling cost. The choir will sing the seventy-ninth hymn, omitting the first, third and fifth verses, in order to save unnecessary wear on the organ."

The Bloomsburg Woolen Mills still continue to receive orders so rapidly that they are compelled to make extra time to meet the wants of their customers. The proprietors have shown themselves fully qualified for the business. What Bloomsburg needs is a number of manufacturing enterprises composed of such men as the proprietors of the Woolen Mill.

In another column you will find an advertisement of the Improved Washer, manufactured by the Vandergrift Manufacturing Company, of which C. Mears of this place is the agent. Mr. Mears has sold a great number of these machines in this county, and those who have tested them, speak in highest terms. They would make a nice Christmas present.

Something new, call and see them, known as the Flower Song Series] also Mistletoe Memories gotten up to take the place of Christmas Cards, for sale at the Peoples' Drug and Book Store.

The Clymer family will give one of their concerts in the Opera House on Saturday evening, December 13th. The troupe is composed of Prof. Clymer and his wife and seven children. Lovers of music should not miss the grand entertainment. Prices of admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents. Children under 12 years, 10 cents.

The History of Columbia county will be sold for $1.35 until January 1st. 600 pages, illustrated, well bound, on heavy tinted paper. This is less than cost, but they must be disposed of. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, The Columbian, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov 28-4w

The days of the toll-bridge in this State appear to be numbered among the things of the past, with its almost forgotten brother, the toll-turnpike. Under a provision of the Legislature, enacted several years ago, counties are permitted under certain provisions, to appraise and purchase corporate bridges and maintain them free to public use. Public opinion is united in the wisdom of such action, the only hindrance to its adoption being the cost it involves. In all the counties crossed by or bordering on large rivers there are usually a number of toll-bridges, and local interests have acted as a barrier to their purchase by piecemeal, and the expense of covering all at once was so burdensome as to frighten taxpayers. But gradually these objections are yielding to progress and public demand and the old-time toll-bridge must give way to the necessities of a new age.—*Press.*

An exchange very sensibly remarks: "The absurdity of supposing that merchants at a distance can do better by you than those who are identified with the interests of your own town is very strange. Do you suppose that men away off can or will give you anything for nothing? Not at all. They have their expenses to meet, and get just as big a profit out of your purchases as your home merchants, for the simple reason that when they get hold of a stranger they expect to skin him if they can, because they don't know when they will get another chance at him, whereas the men who have to make their living by building up a reputation among the people they do business with every day, are bound to use them well and honorably or they cannot expect to receive their future custom. Don't be fooled, then, by every clap-trap inducement thrown out to you to purchase goods from merchants at a distance, but stay right at home, spend your money with your home merchants, and circulate your money where it will help to make prosperity among your neighbors and friends. Remember that whatever contributes to the commercial success of your own town is shared equally by you as regards the benefits resulting therefrom."

Winter Caps in all styles at Lowenberg's.

Notice To Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June, 2nd 1881. (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes, to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient discription by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.
John B. Casey,
Com's. Clerk.
Commissioner's Office.
Nov. 14th tf.

Berwick.

Mr. H. F. Glenn returned from a trip to Philadelphia, Saturday evening.

Rev. Jesse B. Young was visiting relatives in town last week.

Mr. S. P. Hanly and son, Woodin, left Tuesday for Helena, Ark.

Mrs. Jas. Smith of N. J., is visiting her parents.

Mrs. Lilley and Mrs. Reagan left for New York Saturday morning.

Mrs. Samuel Jayne left for Baltimore Monday morning to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiderhold of Shenandoah are visiting relatives in town.

The C. L. S. C. met at Mrs. Lizzie Jackson's residence Tuesday evening.

The store windows are gradually presenting a holiday appearance, which tell us the happy season is approaching when we all shall meet each other with kind greetings, and write 1885.

For Pretty Overcoats for little boys, go to Lowenberg's.

A Sad Drowning Accident.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Ashland on Sunday morning. Patrick Readdy, aged twenty-two years, accompanied by several companions, were on their way from Gorden to Ashland, and crossed by a narrow bridge over the Mahanoy creek. The rains of the previous day had very much swollen the stream. When nearly midway across the strong wind rocked the bridge, causing Readdy to become giddy and a moment later he fell into the rushing waters. Being unable to find a foot hold he shouted for help to his frightened companions, and then was drifted away out of sight. An alarm was immediately given and search made for the body, but up to a late hour Sunday evening no trace of it had been discovered, save a hat which was found near by. While dragging the creek they came upon the bleached skeleton of a man. It is believed to be that of Charles Dougherty, a miner, who has been missing for several months.

The Storm.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—HEAVY RAINFALL.

The storm Saturday afternoon and night was severe throughout the country. Many signs and chimneys were blown down in Pittsburg. A woman and two children while passing along a street were struck by a falling sign. One child was killed, and the mother and the other child were badly injured. Many houses were unroofed and chimneys blown down in Philadelphia, and the damage will amount to a heavy sum. Twenty houses were unroofed in Chester and considerable damage was done in Camden. The storm was very severe on Long Island. Barns, fences, outhouses and large trees were blown down, and many places were temporarily flooded by the rain. At Flushing a large, new brick building, nearly completed, intended for a steel rail factory, and owned by parties from New Jersey, was blown down, the damage being estimated it $10,000. The storm extended as far south as North Carolina, and in that state and Virginia the rainfall was heavy.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

There are a number of applicants for the position of clerk to the Commissioners. We have heard a number of names mentioned, among them John B. Casey, present incumbent, M. F. Eyerly, W. H. Jacoby, J. D. Bodine, F. B. Hartman and by common report William Krickbaum is included in the list.

Candies, Toys, and Holiday Goods at Phillips'.

Several days were occupied by the court in hearing the case of Ira Hess vs. W. Patterson, which was an action for damages for injuries done to the plaintiff's property in Benton, as alleged by him, by the percolation of water from Chapin's mill dam into his cellar. A large number of witnesses were examined on each side. The trial was still in progress on Thursday noon.

Samuel B. Sickler, son of Hon. Harvey Sickler of Tunkhannock, was killed last Friday at the Vosburg tunnel on the Lehigh Valley road a few miles above Tunkhannock, by the falling of a rock from the roof of the tunnel. Mr. Sickler was a graduate of Lehigh University, and had charge of the work as civil engineer. He was a young man of excellent character, and great promise, and his untimely death was a terrible shock to the entire community where he lived, and where he was a general favorite, as well as to many friends everywhere who had made his acquaintance, and learned to admire his manly qualities. Two weeks before the day of his death, Mr. Sickler was in Bloomsburg and spent the day with his sister who was visiting friends here. To the bereaved parents and sister we extend our most heartfelt sympathy in this terrible affliction that has come upon them.

A Good Christmas Present.—A Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen. Price $2.50. Office in Columbian building.
Dec 12-2w

Christmas Goods.

Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Scrap Pictures, Books for children, Stationery in Plush boxes, Plush mirrors, Picture frames, Shakespeare calendars, Plaques, Pocket books, Purses, Cigar cases, Ash receivers, Paper weights, Inkstands, Games, Easels, Writing desks, Work boxes, Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Jewel cases, Card cases, Thermometers, Lutheran Book of Worship with tunes, Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, and many other goods suitable for Christmas presents, at very low prices.

Our line of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR cards is larger and cheaper than ever before.

Columbian Store.

Holiday Trade.

Our merchants have opened their Christmas goods, and the stores have put on their holiday attire. If you have not been to Gilmore's yet, a visit will well repay all who are looking for something nice for the little folks. His stock of toys embraces everything imaginable, and he has enough to supply the whole county.

H. J. Clark & Son have a large line of fancy goods, which it would be impossible to enumerate. They have presents for old and young.

G. A. Clark has his usual fine assortment of holiday goods.

I. W. Hartman & Son have goods for everybody. Their stock embraces a very fine lot of fancy crockery, West's statuettes, and a thousand other things.

D. Lowenberg has seal caps, fine robes, Gents' furnishing goods of all kinds.

J. H. Mercer shows a nice lot of fancy articles, stationery, books, &c.

Seal caps, fine hats, silk handkerchiefs, at Bertsch's.

In fact there is hardly a store in town that does not offer something suitable for gifts.

The only way to find out what each one keeps is to go and see them.

Rest Cure.

Much attention of late has been given by advanced thinkers to the system of cure by rest as advocated by such eminent specialists as Drs. Mitchell and Goodale of Philadelphia. For the proper application of this system the Bloomsburg, Pa., Rest Cure under the management of Dr. Shattuck is probably unsurpassed by any similar institution. It is noted for its picturesque location and is constructed upon scientific principles, with modern conveniences for carrying out this system of cure at moderate cost. The patient is first put in condition for treatment by a course of baths, after which the Weir Mitchell system of massage, electricity and rest are skillfully applied. If the case is such as to require the complete Rest Cure the patient is put to bed, allowed to see no one but the attendants, and is enjoined to give up all thought or care of home or business. By massage, which is scientific manipulation, the circulation and nerve force are equalized and the muscles receive necessary exercise. Electricity soothes and strengthens the weak and irritable nerves and through Perfect Rest nature completes the cure. The complete relaxation of nerve tension by this method, enables the recuperative powers of the system to do their work completely, untrammeled by irritating influences or depressing drugs. It is claimed by this treatment to effect speedy cures, especially in nervous disorders of women in which the old systems are slow, disagreeable, and so often fail.

A Good Christmas Present.—A Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen. Price $2.50. Office in Columbian building.
Dec 12-2w

Club Rates for 1885.

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York *World* is acknowledged to be the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Everybody ought to take a city paper in addition to a local one. We have made arrangements with the Weekly *World* to club with the Columbian. The price of the Weekly *World* is $1.00. On receipt of $2.20 we will send the two papers to any address in the county, for one year. Clubs of five persons at one post office can get them for $10,00 if ordered at one time. This is a very liberal offer, and is made for the purpose of extending our circulation and not because there is any money in it.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

David Bair and wife to James M. Shew, Scott.

James M. Shew and wife to David Bair, Scott.

Charles Ashleman and wife to C. W. Miller, Beaver.

B. F. Gardner and wife et. al. to Charles Ashleman, Bloomsburg.

R. H. Boody and wife to Lewis Thomas, Montour.

George Keeler and wife to Lafayette Keeler, Benton.

Cynthia McHenry and wife to Lafayette Keeler, Benton.

George W. Johnson and wife to Elizabeth Linden, Berwick.

David Lowenberg and wife to Francis Evans, Briarcreek.

Subrina McHenry to Dorathy Keeler, Benton.

Dorathy Keeler to Thomas McHenry, Benton.

James W. Adams and wife et. al. to David L. Dietterich, Briarcreek.

Frederick H. Kambeck and wife to Austin Warburton, Jackson, &c.

Obadiah Swank and wife to Henry Hetler, Mifflin.

Ellis Eves et. al. to Joseph C. Eves, Greenwood.

John L. Case and wife to J. S. Evans, Sugarloaf.

Alfred P. Fowler and wife et. al. to Alfred P. Fowler, Scott.

Alem Whitmire and wife to David B. Whitmire, Centre.

John Ashleman administrator to Susan Lewis, Sugarloaf.

Pay 100 cents on the Dollar.

[R. J. Burdette.]

What I started out to say, my boy, was this. If you are in debt, carry yourself calmly as the great houses do. If you owe a merchant $65, don't be in too big a hurry to pay it. Just let him sweat over it a little while, until you see how much he is going to pay on his own debts. Then you can pro rate with him.

But, on second thought, I don't want you to do that way. You want to reform this great evil, do you not? Well, the best way to bring about that reform is to walk up and pay that $65 you owe, just the first minute you can collar the money. If you owe it to a rascal, never mind, it is a just debt on your part, and don't keep the conscience of the "assignment" operator. You pay 100 cents on the dollar every time. Then by and by as you and your neighbors do this and teach your children so to do, there will arise a generation of men in America who will pay 100 cents on the dollar, and Canada will become a howling wilderness, untenated save by the wild bear and the wolf who who will help the wilderness howl.

Bank cashiers will sleep at home and confidential clerks will spend their vacation in town and a man's salary will pay for every thing he gets. But the only way to bring about this preparatory millennum, my boy, is for you to pay that $65 when you owe it—every cent of it. No matter how much the other man owes nor how little he pays. You pay your debts, my dear boy, and I will know at least one man to whom I won't be afraid to loan money without collateral security or gilt-edged paper.

Marriage Bans.

Whereas, By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, it has been declared as the law of the State that a failure to "publish the bans" in the case of persons desiring to be united in marriage, or in the case of minors, the publication of said bans, without the consent of the parents or guardians of said minors will subject the person officiating at said marriage to a severe penalty: therefore, as Ministers of the Gospel, and law-abiding citizens,

Resolved 1st, That we we will not unite in marriage any persons of whose legal age we have doubt, without the oral or written consent of their parents or guardians.

Resolved, 2nd, That a Committee of three be appointed to secure signatures to a Memorial to the Legislature, asking the enactment of a law, requiring all persons desiring to be united in marriage to obtain from some legally-authorized person a certificate setting forth that such persons are of legal age, or if minors, that they have consent of their parents or guardians to said marriage, and that said certificate shall be a sufficient authorization for the person officiating.

The Committee on Memorial consists of Revs. D. S. Monroe, D. D., J. P. Tustin, and O. H. Strunk.

The above action by the clergy of Bloomsburg is concurred in by the following clergymen of the county: Revs. S. Mitchell, D. D., D. S. Monroe, D. D., J. P. Tustin, O. H. Strunk, F. P. Manhart, D. J. R. Strayer, D. J. Waller, Ph. D., Louis Zahner, S. P. Remer, R. H. Wharton, C. K. Canfield, A. Houtz, J. Horning, Wm. H. Donat, J. E. T. Hassinger, J. H. Neiman, Wm. Myers, W. T. Galloway, L. M. Kumler, D. M. Kinter, W. Stevens, J. Z. Lloyd.

Jerseytown.

A heavy rain and wind storm, followed by colder weather.

Mr. W. Crawford of Muncy, was in town last week.

Mr. C. Kramer recently lost a valuable cow, which is supposed to have fared too sumptuously on turnips.

Mr. John McNinch moved last Thursday into his new house on Mt. Hopeful.

No preaching in the M. E. church last Sunday, the minister failing to put in an appearance.

Hartline & Dye of Limestone, were threshing with their steamer in this community last week. These machines give good satisfaction on account of the thoroughness of the work, as well as the rapidity with which it is done.

Kreamer & Son have laid in a large stock of goods. Conspicuous among other things is a new kind of washing machine. It is a curiosity. The machine is such that it is put upon the stove containing the water to be heated. When the water reaches the boiling point the clothes are put into the machine, it still remaining on the stove, and the washing is done by means of a cylinder turned by a crank. Thus the steam is neutralized and performs an important part in the cleansing operation. Those who have tried this machine say it works nicely, requiring but little effort on the part of the operator.

There is some talk of having a skating rink here. There is no reason why such an institution should not be a success. Our people would be delighted to have the chance to enjoy the exercise afforded by the rollers, notwithstanding the prospects of the inevitable experience in tumbling, which the amateur skater indulges in to the merriment of the beholders, and to the risk of breaking his own neck. Let us have the rink.

A Great Reduction.—C. C. Galignan of the Opera House Stove Store, has still on hand a few more fine heating stoves which he is offering at cost. Call and examine stock.

Sentences Pronounced Upon Convicts at December Sessions.

Thomas Jones and Edward Meyers.

Jones.—"Your honor, when I went over the river, I went over ignorant that I was going on a trip of depredation. I was brought away from home by a slick tongue, (Reilly's, who got the money and "skipped"), was innocent, in one sense of the word, of this charge that was put against me. I was never before court with any charge of this kind. I have got a home, a wife and two little children, the youngest child only thirteen weeks old; and I have no more to say, your honor, only to ask the mercy of the court. I didn't know nothing about it until after the deed was done—all I ask is the mercy of the court, can't do no more."

Myers.—"I have nothing to say, at all, sir."

Court.—(To Jones.) "Do you say that there was nothing said about the object or purpose of the visit over the river?"

Jones.—"Not in my presence, sir. This man (Reilly,) hired me and this gentleman (Meyers) to go over there and buy pigs. I admit that I went over there, had the money to pay for them, and was doing it, as I thought, honestly and legally, and didn't know, sir, until after the deed was done, that I was there with this man on any crime—that is just as true, sir, as I stand in this court."

Court.—"You have each pleaded guilty to the charge laid in the indictment, and it was just as well for you to do so, because you were surrounded by such a cordon of evidence, such a train of facts, that it would have been utterly impossible for you to escape from conviction, if you had made no confession. You crossed the river, and put forth false pretenses at that time of what the object of your crossing the river was. According to the testimony of the ferryman, you claimed that you were going across the river to gather chestnuts, but you immediately went up to the house of Mr. Shuman, the man of the house not being at home; and there you resorted to false pretenses manifestly; and, if there had been no conspiracy before that time, it is remarkable that when one went up to the house and obtained a drink of water from Mrs. Shuman, after a little while the other one, as if by the merest accident, should happen to come there while the first was there, the two well knowing each other, having crossed the river together for some common purpose, and that then, when you talked about buying the pigs, and had got Mrs. Shuman out away from the house trying to catch them, pen them up, that then you, Jones, should call upon Myers as a stranger, saying, "Stranger, will you help me?"—going to show that the whole thing was prearranged. If there was nothing in the mind of any of you about a larceny before that time, you would not have resorted to those different subterfuges, and then immediately, when it was ascertained that the third man (who also accompanied you) had got into the house, instead of staying to assist the woman, that you had no intention to rob, have started (when the alarm was given) off in the opposite direction, but accidently have gotten into the woods with you again."

Jones.—"No, I wasn't near him."

Court.—"At any rate, you were together at Kistler's that same night, so that the association of the party engaged in this work continued after what was done over at Shuman's, and if Kistler tells the truth, there was an admission by some of the party of what occurred over there. The offense of housebreaking in the daytime is not so high a crime as that of housebreaking in the nighttime, burglary; but it is nevertheless a grievous offense, and has become so common that, whenever persons convicted of it are brought before the court, we must, for the purpose of protecting the community, impose a sentence commensurate with the character of the crime. Now, you two men did not go into the house—"

Jones.—"No, we did not go in."

Court.—"You did not break nor get in; but the man Reilly, that accompanied you over the river, and who got into the house while you were circling out pretending to look after pigs, did go in, and the circumstances are such as to justify the conclusion that you were aiding and assisting him; otherwise it seems impossible (if you were entirely innocent) that, when you knew this thing, you should not have proclaimed it—"

Jones.—"Your honor, I was innocent."

Court.—"That, when it was announced that there was a man in the house, and Mrs. Shuman was running and screaming for help, you two able-bodied men should have sneaked away. That fact is powerfully convincing evidence that you knew what Reilly was doing, and we cannot come to any other conclusion; we are satisfied that you are guilty, as you pleaded. The sentence of the court is that you, Thomas Jones and Edward Myers, and each of you, pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution, and that you undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of one year and six months and that you stand committed till this sentence is complied with. The Sheriff shall conduct you thither within ten days, and be allowed one assistant."

Frank Taylor.

Court.—"You were convicted by the verdict of a jury of having, on the occasion of a parade in the borough of Berwick, thrown a stone, which was in fact a deadly weapon, of that weight and size that, if it had hit any person upon the head, would have been very likely to produce death, perhaps quite as likely as a shot from a revolver, and you may consider yourself fortunate that the prosecutor here was only wounded, and not killed, by that blow. So far as appears, you had no particular malice towards any one person; but the parade that was going on was offensive to you for some reason or other, and, regardless of who might suffer by your act, you hurled the stone, out of malicious mischief, showing a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. He who thus interferes with a religious meeting, a social gathering or a procession or parade commits a highhanded offense against the rights of citizens. Persons, whether as a religious society or a political organization or in any other lawful capacity, have the right to assemble together peaceably, and no man has the right to disturb them, and anyone, who, because the gathering does not suit his ideas, undertakes to inflict wounds upon the persons engaged in it, has a bad heart. We might send you to the penitentiary for this offense that you have committed, but, in hopes that what we do will be sufficient so far as you are concerned and as an example to others in like cases offending, we have concluded not to do so. The sentence of the court is that you, Frank Taylor, pay a fine of fifteen dollars to the commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution, that you undergo imprisonment in the jail of Columbia county for the term and period of six months, and that you stand committed till this sentence is complied with."

The usual sentence for fornication and bastardy was passed upon Jesse Linn.

S. N. Walker, Stenographer.

For Silk Mufflers, go to Lowenberg's.

Benton.

A great many sportsmen try in vain to capture the fleet-footed antler—a North Mountain habitant. Evidently that kind of sport pays, and for every dollar's worth of game, they have ninety-nine dollars' worth of fun—hence it is a hundred dollar game.

The sly and cunning Reynard is made to play hide and seek, and to dodge around a good deal at present, while a pack of noisy hounds chase him from point to point. The unerring aim of the sportsman often ends his career with the report of his fowling piece.

During the tracking snow quite a number of rabbits were captured, but it is rather too trifling game to make a note of. We like to hear bear, wolf and wildcat stories.

A frightful, though not fatal accident occurred at the "over the river" coal breaker last Friday. A man by the name of Fenstermacher, from near Wapwallopen, while crossing the railroad was caught by a passing train which approached unobserved and demolished the running gears of his wagon. Himself and team narrowly escaped with their lives.

What will Rohr McHenry do with all his lumber? We supposed he would sell it to the Republicans to prepare for winter quarters up Salt River. But there are the stately piles yet, numbering a million feet, no doubt. It may take a turn down the river some day.

On last Saturday afternoon and night we had another thoroughly soaking rain. Now who says they have no water? So far as we are concerned a drought never affects us. We have always plenty, and to spare.

Come ye weather prophets, the people are now ready for snow. The merry chime of the sleigh bells sounds much more pleasant than the heavy tug through the mud.

Benton has returned to its daily accustomed routine of business since its merry time over the election.

The revival meeting at Hamlin closed on last Friday evening. A large number professed religion during these services. Rev. Savage is a successful minister.

The article in the last issue entitled "Orangeville" was intended to be placed under Benton correspondence. It was written before the account of the jollification, and at the time supposed to be the leading piece of the items. Hence we drew the pen through the word "Benton," and thus destroyed its proper locality, or authorship, and left it without any signature whatever.

The 4th of March is the next event in order.

Registration of Physicians.

The Act of 8 June, 1881, not Unconstitutional.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph L. Bauer.

Joseph L. Bauer, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., about thirty-one years ago, studied two full years in the "Collegium Medicinae Missouriensis," commonly known as the Missouri Medical College, situated in "urbe Sancti Ludovici," i. e., at St. Louis, by which lawfully-chartered institution, having power to confer the degree Medicinae Doctor, he was duly graduated with that degree on the eleventh day of March, 1874. After an interval of a little less than ten years, some time in July or August, 1883, he was practicing medicine in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, whence he arrived, April 23rd, 1884, at Catawissa, in Columbia county, where with his family he has since resided at Frank A. Yetter's hotel, having there a room in which he sometimes received patients, but practicing also in the country.

By the fourth section of an act approved the eighth day of June, 1881, it is provided: "Any person who may desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this State after the passage of this act, having a medical diploma issued or purporting to have been issued by any college, university, society or association in another State or Foreign country, shall lay the same before the faculty of one of the medical colleges or universities of this commonwealth for inspection; and the faculty, being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma, shall direct the dean of the faculty to endorse the same, after which such person shall be allowed to register as required by section two of this act."

Dr. Bauer applied to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Dr. Tyson, acting Secretary of the faculty, talked with Dr. Bauer, looked at his diploma, and gave him a certificate, printed in blank and filled in by the Secretary, with the name, nativity, residence, medical degree with date and name of institution conferring it, places of continuous practice since 1871 (St. Louis, Mo., and Mauch Chunk, Pa.,) leaving blank spaces headed "other degrees, institutions, dates." The printed form is addressed to the Prothonotary of blank county. The Secretary wrote in the word "Columbia," and said "I have examined the diploma, believe it genuine, and that the bearer is the person to whom it was issued." Armed with this certificate and his diploma Dr. Bauer presented himself for registration, April 25th, 1884, and was thereupon duly registered, as he supposed. On the 14th of May last the court was petitioned to strike off the registration, on the ground that the prerequisites required by the statute had not been observed. After rule to show cause, answer, demurrer, amended answer, and other legal proceedings, an opinion of the court was filed, July 1, striking off the registration, because of noncompliance with the act of Assembly in the particulars mentioned in the fourth section, especially for want of indorsement on the diploma.

The registration being void Dr. Bauer became liable to punishment for practicing medicine for gain without having registered, and was prosecuted, tried and convicted; the court holding as before, and also that the second section, authorizing any one to register who has a proper diploma refers only to graduates within the commonwealth, and that the fourth section referring to graduates of another State or of a foreign country is not unconstitutional, as claimed by the defense.

Sentence is deferred till adjourned court, January 10th. The penalty prescribed in the seventh section is a fine of one hundred dollars (neither more nor less) and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year—either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs Joseph L. Baur. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as he stands indicated.

Commonwealth vs B. F. Dallman. Nol. pros. allowed and the prosecutor to pay the record costs.

Commonwealth vs Dr. J. L. Bauer. Two additional suits. Nol pros allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs Eiskamp. Nol pros allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs G. Lefkowitch. Aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill. This was the case from Montana in which a peddlar was charged with shooting a Hungarian. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs Charles Edwards. Nol pros allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs J. D. Warner. Recognizance forfeited to be respited on appearance of defendant at next term.

Commonwealth vs William Johnson. Nol pros allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs Jacob Hower. Nol pros allowed on payment of costs.

An adjourned session of court was fixed for January 10th, 1885 at 10 a. m.

Cyrus McHenry, A. V. Kressler and Washington Ruckle appointed viewers for a road in Hemlock near M. C. Whitenight's.

Isaac A. Dewitt, Benjamin Savage and J. F. Derr appointed viewers to vacate a road in Pine township, near A E. Girton's.

Adjourned to meet Monday morning at 9 a. m.

Court convened on Monday morning with Hon. Wm. Elwell and Associate James Lake on the bench.

J. S. Reece vs John Wanich and wife. Amendment of record allowed.

Estate George Zahner. Petition to pay money due on recognizance into court and order made.

Lewis Yetter's executor vs Wm. Yunger. Non suit taken by plaintiff.

Abner Welsh vs C. R. Mendenhall. Verdict for the plaintiff for the lands described in the writ subject, however, to this condition that if the defendant shall pay to the plaintiff the sum of $1679.62 with interest from October 22, 1883 and the costs within fifteen days from this date (Dec. 8), the judgment entered upon this verdict to be set aside.

Col. Co. Saving Fund vs C. R. Barnes et ux. Judgment for the plaintiff in the three cases.

Report of bridge inspectors in Greenwood, filed.

Report of bridge inspectors in Fishingcreek, filed.

Estate of J. J. Hartzell. Sale of realty ordered.

Shall We Bury or Burn.

That our cemeteries do not respond to the very highest idea touching the dead may be admitted. The vicinity of God's acre is not regarded altogether desirable as a man's dwelling place. And for sanitary reasons chiefly. Sometimes the burial of the dead may be menace to health long years afterwards. It was only the other day that an English paper cited the sudden appearance of epidemic scarlet fever following the disinterment of bodies of persons who perished by that scourge many years before. Supposing this to be a fact—and we have no right to question it—who will not agree that it would have been a great deal better had those bodies been incinerated instead of being buried in the earth? God's acre cannot remove itself when the growth of cities reaches its bound, and experience shows that the living man becomes restive and agressive under the imposition of the dead hand. Right here, at home we can see how progress and improvements demands uninterrupted field. The spirit of progress is in a sense ruthless, and will not be denied. Hence it is that the question "Shall we bury or burn" begins to intrude itself upon human consciousness. Discussion cannot settle it. They must be left to the stern necessities as they arise.—*Phila. North American.*

For real Seal Skin Caps, go to Lowenberg's.

We have been shown a photograph taken by McKillip at the Bloom ferry. It consists of Mr. H. A. Smith and family of New York, with Buckalew Bros. gray team and carriage, all in the flat. The picture was taken from a platform extending out into the river, on which the camera was placed thus making a back ground of the mountain. The work is well executed.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

Thousands of them of every description, size and price. Christmas tree ornaments, confectionery, and lots of nice things for the Holidays, at W. H. Gilmore's.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Do not fail to go see Clark & Son's display of Christmas goods.

Men and Boys Clothing, overcoats and suits selling cheaper than ever heard of before at Gross' N. Y. Store.

Christmas! Christmas!! Christmas!!! will soon be here, and before you select your present do not fail to stop at the Peoples' Drug and Book Store, and see our stock.

Something that no other establishment has, to be seen at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Silk umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Sewing Stands, &c., at Clark & Son's for presents.

Overcoats for Men and Boys the greatest bargains ever seen at Gross the Clothier's.

Finest display of fine Dishes and Glassware in the grocery department ever made by I. W. Hartman & Son.

Read Clark & Son's new advertisement.

New and elegant Christmas cards, Prangs and others, at the Peoples' Book Store.

Twelve days for the sale of Christmas Presents at I. W. Hartman & Son. Go early if you wish to avoid the crowd.

Rock bottom at last, Gross the Clothier is selling Men's Cassimere suits at $5.00

Fine cabinets at $3.00 per doz. Quick as wink. New lot fancy frames very cheap at MacKillip & Choate's.

I. W. Hartman & Son's display of Christmas Goods has already attracted the public.

You can buy all useful articles for presents such as Shawls, Coats, a Silk Dress, Blankets, &c., at Clark & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do it at Once. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

WHEN YOU FEEL BLUE

and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.
Sep 19-5t

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.
Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;
Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,
and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."
Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,
Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chillblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.
Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE
three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;
Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.
"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the groth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.
Sept 26-eom 5t

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y. Yours,
Mrs. P. M. Teats.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.
Yours Respectfully,
C. H. Brown,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laundry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Gentlemen:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly, and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply matchless.
Very Truly Yours,
L. A. Shattuck, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.
Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.
Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.
12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Winter Management of Bees.

A correspondent to the *American Bee Journal*, writing from Battle Ground, Ind., furnishes that paper with the following useful hints:

It is usual for the apiarist to look after his colonies of bees and see that each one is in good condition for wintering. We will suggest, as a rule, that from Nov. 1 to the middle of December is a good time to look after the bees, and see that they have a sufficiency of honey to last them through the winter. Perhaps in some seasons it should be attended to earlier. A good colony of bees should have at least 15 to 20 pounds of honey stored in the combs. It is now a mooted question as to whether it is advisable for a colony to possess a very great quantity of pollen in their winter stores.

It has been asserted, we think very justly, too, by some who profess to be well versed in the science of apiculture, that pollen is the true cause of much disease among bees during the winter months, and especially very early in the spring do we often hear of complaints about the bees having diarrhœa. As a remedy for this trouble, we further suggest that salt water be placed in wooden troughs and set within a few yards of the bees, and then we think there will be but little risk to run in bees keeping perfectly healthy, if all other things are in proper condition, such as ventilation, good, pure food, and a comfortable shed, which should always be provided for them by the bee keeper. The shed should have an eastern front, but if it cannot be thus made, our next choice would be a south front. All bee sheds should have a close-fitting back and well-shingled roof.

If these suggestions are attended to at the right time, and prepared with a due regard to comfort for the bees as any other stock on the farm, we would have no cause for complaint. A good farmer never thinks that he has done too much for his horses, cows, sheep and hogs, by building good barns, stables and pens, in which he can have all his farm stock protected from inclement weather.

The question has often been asked, "Is it necessary to build good winter quarters for bees?" We answer that it is just as essential as it is for any other stock. It is true that we do not pay as much for a colony of bees as we do for a cow or a horse; but it is no less the duty of the husbandman to protect and care for the bees by providing the proper sheds for them, when they "board themselves," and often return a large surplus of honey.

Winter Care of Fowls.

For keeping fowls through the winter the chief and most essential thing is a warm hen house. It should be built so as to afford as much sunlight as possible and at the same time give protection from frosts and cold winds. A southern exposure is, of course, in all cases the best. Where fowls have no special quarters assigned them, as is the case on many farms, they should at least have a dry and warm shelter for the night. If they have a house of their own they should be provided in some way with a place for dusting. A box of ashes for this purpose is better than nothing, a quantity of road dust saved up during dry weather is better still, and access to a spot of dry loose earth is better yet than all.

If eggs are to be expected during cold weather it is absolutely necessary that the hens should have not only warm quarters, a place for dusting, and pure water, but a variety of suitable food and access to lime or bones. As for drink it will not do to allow the hens to depend upon snow water, or the pools that may exist about the farmyard. They should have pure, fresh water day by day.

And in the matter of food, for a steady diet nothing takes the place of the common grains, buckwheat and corn being the best. It is not a matter of kindness to feed poultry steaming hot food during very cold weather. They will need no such "warming up" if they have proper shelter, and if they have not, the hot mixture will afford only a temporary relief and in the end leave them more susceptible to the cold than before. Much experience proves that hens will not lay or thrive as well in that way that are allowed to stuff themselves with hot meals two or three times a day. It is far more liable to produce diseased conditions than a simple but natural diet of grain. Neither is it a work of real kindness to keep a supply of grain or other food constantly before the poultry. Where an atttempt is made to do this the food is generally mixed with dirt or other substances before it is all eaten, and made unfit for use. It is not relished as well, nor does it do as much good as when they are fed regularly at stated periods and in proper quantities.—*New York Observer.*

Horse vs. Driver.

We knew a wise driver, who when he observed while "hitching up" that the horses' heads were carried high, and that they were feeling first-rate, would say to himself, "There is a good head of steam on to day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows if I save it all to be used to the best advantage." Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, would move gently about, and aim to get his team afield without any rumpus or excitement, and would bear with a few irregularities, such as getting out of the furrow and pulling by fits and starts a few times. The consequence would be that when they were warmed up to their work, they would move off smoothly and at the same time quickly, and at the end of an hour there would be a row of nice, fresh furrows to show as an equivalent for the "steam" which a more careless man would have used up in mere fret and fume and worry and passion.—*Ex.*

A very simple and effective cure for cinder in the eye is simply one or two grains of flaxseed. These may be placed in the eye without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolves a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membrane is thus prevented, and the annoyance may soon be washed out.

"Cholera!" exclaimed an old Kentucky farmer. "Great Cæsar! man, don't tell me that this country is threatened with cholera again!"

"Yes, it's got into France, and may reach America."

"It's terrible," he groaned. "Why, last year I lost four of the finest hogs you ever see with the cholera!"

"But this is not hog cholera; it's Asiatic cholera."

"Oh!" looking much relieved, "I was afraid it was hog cholera."

Cleverly Caught!

THE RICH MAN'S FEAR OF BURGLARS—THE STORY OF AN ELECTRICIAN.

Buffalo, N. Y., News.

At the dead of night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N. Y., to our reporter.

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes, all first class houses are provided with them and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities."

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was desecending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit, I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting several times."

"My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But to-day,' said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds,eat well,sleep well,feel wel land am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe. "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"O, it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing."

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

A Whistling Sucker.

About this time of the year certain Western newspapers habitually begin the publication of divers stories of interest to students in natural history, their principal tendency being towards singular and improving anecdotes of fish, which are generously and erroneously regarded as being exceedingly low in the scale of intelligence. We need not go to the West, however, to find instances of the power of thought in these creatures, as the following account of an incident that lately occurred in this city will testify. A certain livery-stable keeper, who is an enthusiastic fisherman, has in his office a sizable aquarium, in which are placed an assortment of the principal fresh water food fishes of New England. Among them is a sucker which he caught about a year ago. Now this stable-keeper is fond of music, and is continually whistling, and when one day a customer looking at the peculiar mouth of the sucker, remarked jokingly that if the fish only gave his mind to it he ought to whistle better than his owner, the liveryman, instead of being offended by the implied slur, was struck with the idea, and forewith removing the sucker from among his companions he placed him in a receptacle by himself, and began to give him lessons in the art. Selecting the famous air of "Hold the Fort" as within the average sucker's capacity, he soon found that the sucker could render it with great accuracy, and followed this up with "Pull for the Shore," and patiently drilling the subject by alternate rebukes and gifts of angle-worms, he shortly doubled the resources of his repertory. The fish was then returned to the general tank, where his accomplishment is now the admiration of all; in fact, the touching manner in which the sucker performs the airs in question has so touched the heart of an ungenerate hostler upon the premises that he has given up swearing, and has been heard to express the wish that he were a better man.—*Boston Journal.*

Clay Builders in Arabia.

The aspect of Arabia is that of a decayed country. While the ancient Arabians bored deep wells in the rock, walled them with stone, and built some houses, their Moslems successors were clay builders, and now the Bedouins only dig shallow pits with their hands and a stick. Among the oldest Arabian residents are huge erect stones such as would be called Druidical in Britain, and buildings of huge irregular blocks, such as are commonly called Cyclopean or Pelasgian. Monuments of uncertain age, built of unhewn stone, are frequent in the valleys and on the surface of the Harrat (or butte) el Aneyrid, near Medyin Salih. They are shaped like beehives, and are about twelve feet high and twenty-five across. In one piece 150 of them stood together. Each is built over a sepulchre cell, access to which is obtained through a hole in the top.

The splitting of a tree near Redding, Shasta county, Cal., by lightning, recently, disclosed in the hollow trunk a skeleton. Three bullet holes were found in the skull.

Native—'Well, how do you like our town? Visitor—'Very nice place. Just consider; there are twenty-two trains on which one can leave daily.

ODD ITEMS.

Lard cheese, which up to a recent date was the latest adulteration of that food, is now rivalled by cheese made chiefly from cottonseed or peanut oil.

The second thimble centenary has been celebrated at Amsterdam. The first thimble was made in October, 1684, by a goldsmith, Van Benscholten, whose idea in the manufacture of the pretty conceit was to protect the fingers of his lady love. The English were the first to adopt the new invention.

A novel suicide was that of a beautiful equestrienne at Bobriusk in Russia. Toward the close of an evening's performance her turn came to ride round the ring as usual. She did so, and went through with most of her daring and difficult feats but immediately after jumping through the last hoop she flourished a revolver, placed the muzzle of it to her temple, and, while her horse was still in full cateer, fired and dropped dead upon the sawdust. The cause for the act was attributed to embarrassment and reverses in love.

A youth who was making a rather extended call the other night was asked by the young lady if he hadn't been reading the Greely expedition lately, and if constant reflection on the subject hadn't lead him to imagine he was now in the Artic regions. "What makes you ask that?" said the surprised youth. "Because you seem to be under the impression that the nights are six months long."

Things Worth Remembering.

Fruit stains may be removed by freezing.

Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them in the sun.

Table mats made of seine twine are exceedingly durable. They will wash well, and two sets of them will last almost a life time.

Common wheat flour made into paste with cold water, applied dry, will take out grease spots without iejuring the most delilcate fabric.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

If you cut the back legs of your chair two inches shorter than the front ones, the fatigue of sitting will be greatly relieved, and the spine placed in better position.

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with well beaten white of eggs. Leather binding of books may also be cleaned by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated in soapsuds.

By adding two parts of cream of tarter to one part of oxalic acid ground fine and kept dry, in a bottle, you will find by applying a little of the powder to rust stains, while the article is wet, that the result is much quicker and better. Wash out in clear warm water to prevent injury to the goods.

That cold rain water and soap will take out machine grease, where other means would not be advisable on account of colors running, etc.

That turpentine in small quantities may be used in boiling white goods to a great advantage, as it improves the color, and the boiling drives off all odor. Resin in soap is quite another thing; it injures and discolors some goods, and shrinks woolens. Soap men argue that on account of the turpentine in the resin it assists in the washing. It is used for a filler and to make the soap hard and cheap. It is a fraud on the consumer.

That kerosene will soften leather belts or boots that have become hard from use around the wash room. Good for the harness when hard from rain or dampness. Wash with warm water, then grease with good animal oil or dressing like the following.

That the government harness is as follows: One gallon of Neatsfoot oil, two pounds of Bayberry tallow, two pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lampblack. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had.

That baking soda gives instant relief to a burn or scald. Applied either dry or wet to the burned part immediately the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat and with it the pain. Keep it in the ironing room.

That when acid has been dropped on any article of clothing, liquid ammonia will kill the acid, and then, by applying chloroform, you will restore the color in most cases.

"What is that wooden box for, sir?" asked the new stockholder of the president of the just organized bank.

"That? Oh, that's for the securities and money, you know. We must have some place to keep them." replied the practical president.

"Why certainly; I know that." replied the astonished stockholder, "but ain't you going to have a safe?"

"No, there is no use going into foolish expenses," placidly replied the president.

"What, no safe?"

"Why, no. When the cashiers go to Canada they always take the combination with them, and you cannot realize anything on a second hand safe with a busted lock."

Ore containing silver, copper and other metals in paying quantitities is said to have been discovered in the Blue Hill, opposite Northumberland, Union county, Pa. The mountain is between 300 and 400 feet running east and west. Five drifts have been driven in the sides of it, and a vein of ore struck in each. One shaft has been sunk from the top to a depth of forty feet. The first drift is at the foot of the mountain. Silver and copper ore was found at the surface. It is driven 100 feet, and shows the vein of ore sloping or leading to the Susquehanna River. This ore, under analysis, contains $16 60 to the ton and 70 per cent, copper.—*Iron World.*

Conversation between a tenderfoot and a native of the Lone Star state.

"I don't see how you are able to raise any cattle in Texas."

"Why not?"

"On account of the Texas fever."

"There is one peculiarity about the Texas fever that you may not have heard of."

"What is that?"

"There has never been a case of it in Texas."

A Circus Elephant in a Rage.

Cole's huge elephant Sampson severed his chains at Hailey, Idaho, and started to pulverize his keeper, who made a hasty retreat. A cage of lions stood in the way of the infuriated animal which he picked up and hurled to one side, killing two horses. The circus people called on the crowd to shoot the monster, and a lively firing began, but without appreciable effect. Finally a party of men succeeded in roping the beast and he was quieted. Thirty bullet holes were found in his hide. The damage done by him amounted to $10,000.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

The [illegible] being [illegible] ses to the different classes of business proposed instead.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

The first persons in the world to protest against the negro slavery in America were the English colonists at Germantown as early as 1688.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

Buffalo bones, gathered from the Western plains, to make fertilizers of, are said to bring more per cwt. at the factories than wheat.

James H. Mercer wishes it known that he guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion ever made, they always relieve headache.

The administration of government, like a guardianship, ought to be direct to the good of those who confer, and not to those who receive the trust.

The cotton seed which is shipped from the Mississippi Valley to Europe in a crude state comes back to the South as pure olive oil.

—Boarding Stable.—

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tabbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.

W. A. Hartzel,

nov7-3m* Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE GREATEST AND THE BEST:

The Large Double Weekly, Religious and Secular,

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

(Established 1843.)

Undenominational, Unsectarian, Evangelical, and National.

No paper in the country has a more EXPERIENCED AND ABLE CORPS OF EDITORS.

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The Departments of Agriculture, Business, Sunday-school Teaching and Religious Work are conducted by experts, who write clearly and to the point. The *Observer* does not fill its columns with long essays and sermons.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER is a Live Newspaper, furnishing each week a Religious Sheet, full of instruction, encouragement, and truth; and a Secular Sheet containing all the news.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER, New York

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—MANUFACTURER OF, AND—

Wholesale and Retail

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FINE HAIR GOODS,



And Proprietor of Bloomsburg Laundry,

MAIN STREET, DENTLER BLOCK.

Sole agent for Davis' French Dye Works. For Holiday trade, call and see the Mother Hubbard bangs, and Langtry front pieces. Fine waves a specialty.

dec5

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—o.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mil on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

nov 14-4 w d

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the Blood purifiers,
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and billious *specifics*,
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force *revivers*,
—Take all the Great health restorers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —*best*
—Qualities of all the best medicines the world, and you will find that —*Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualiti and powers of all —*concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —*combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

HARDENED LIVER.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have not been able to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY. Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, —AT— BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dec 21-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

mar28-1y old

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dec 21-1



ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

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—FOR THE—

XMAS HOLIDAYS!

—o—

The Place to buy a nice Overcoat.

The Place to buy a Fine Suit.

The Place to buy Boys' Suits.

The place to buy Overcoats.

The Stock is Complete, and Prices Low.

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Popular Clothing Store

—OF—

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J SALTZER.

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For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.

G. P. STINER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Orangeville, Pa.,

UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE

OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.

G. P. STINER.

Oct 31-6 mos



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg, 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.50 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsvill Tamaqua, &c., 11,57 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,57 a. m. 6.13 and 9.50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.55 10.45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.35 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,43 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,50 10.30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,50 a.m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.43 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	1 30	9 35	Scranton	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 25	9 19	Bellevue	5 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 20	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 13	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	1 05	8 59	Pittston	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	1 00	8 53	West Pittston	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 55	8 48	Wyoming	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 51	8 43	Maltby	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	2 48	8 39	Bennett	6 35	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 44	8 35	Kingston	6 40	10 25	3 06
8 08	12 44	8 35	Kingston	6 48	10 25	3 06
8 03	12 39	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 35	8 25	Plymouth	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 30	8 21	Avondale	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 26	8 17	Nanticoke	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 19	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 30	12 08	7 58	Shickshinny	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	11 56	7 47	Hick's Ferry	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 50	7 41	Beach Haven	7 53	11 16	4 03
7 05	11 43	7 34	Berwick	8 00	11 22	4 10
6 58	11 36	7 27	Briar Creek	8 06	11 36	4 16
6 54	11 33	7 23	Willow Grove	8 10	11 39	4 19
6 50	11 30	7 19	Lime Ridge	8 14	11 42	4 22
6 42	11 23	7 11	Espy	8 21	11 48	4 30
6 36	11 17	7 05	Bloomsburg	8 28	11 53	4 36
6 30	11 12	7 00	Rupert	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 25	11 08	6 54	Catawi'a Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	10 53	6 37	Danville	8 55	12 20	5 05
6 00	10 47	6 29	Chulasky	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 43	6 25	Cameron	9 05	12 32	5 19
5 40	10 30	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,

Tonsorial Artist,

agan at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.

july 16, '80-tf



AGENCY OF WILEY & RUSSELL'S LABOR SAVING TOOLS & **MACHINERY.**

Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies. Israel Rittenbender, Store & Warerooms 118 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 1 1 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA.

may 23-1y